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Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Surnames beginning with

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From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

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Wade, Senator

WORDS which are metaphorical in their origin are apt to get strangely battered in legislative debates. Thus Senator Wade, in a criticism on Mr. Lincoln, said the other day that "the Executive lacks blood; he has not nerve enough *to carry out his position* as he ought." We should like to witness the attempt of a man "in position" to carry it out. 2/6/65

BOSTON ADV

Wagner, J. Addington

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allusion to a quotation which Life attributed to Mr. Dulles: "Of course we were brought to the verge of war. The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art. . . . If you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost."

Congressman McCormack as a leader of his party attended a meeting in Mr. Dulles' office in April 1954 where there was talk of a "mass air attack upon the Communists who were besieging Dien Bien Phu," the French fortress whose subsequent fall presaged the end of the war in Indochina. Congressman McCormack told a reporter Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, favored United States intervention on the side of the French. He said congressional leaders advised Messrs. Dulles and Radford to "come up with a ful package" including agreement with Great Britain and France on what course to take. He said the leaders didn't say "Yes" or "No," but advised against going in alone which makes the Dulles article more of a political document than anything else.

One of the statements made by General Ridgway is that he was told Army cuts had to be made by the businessmen's administration at Washington. This subject is to come in for an airing, as well it should, if the weakness in our defenses alleged by General Ridgway is corect. A report of the Government Operations Committee of the House is coming out, we are informed, which declares that businessmen like Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson are not the panacea for problems of a nation hard hit by a cold war. After reading General Ridgway's disclosures we would sleep better nights if someone other than Mr. Wilson was settling questions of national security, and deciding how much of an Army, Navy, and Air Force constitutes an adequate defense. We admire Mr. Wilson as a business genius, but the indictment of his peace program by such an authority as Ridgway is too devastating to be ignored.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch expresses a belief that President Eisenhower missed an opportunity to reaffirm the peaceful policies of his administration when he discussed at a press conference "the damage done by John Foster Dulles in the latest of that confused diplomat's international indiscretions."

"Whatever else this press conference should tell Mr. Eisenhower," asserts the St. Louis newspaper, "it should tell him he must again find the way to speak effectively to the millions of people who were so moved by him at Geneva."

We would say the President regained those noble heights, as an apostle of peace with honor, in his letter to Premier Bulganin, exposing the latest Soviet propaganda maneuver.

The Lesson at Alabama

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
February 14, 1956

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the New York Herald Tribune for February 12, 1956, contains an intelligent discussion by Mr. Roscoe Drummond on the University of Alabama incident. I direct the attention of our colleagues to the article, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON
(By Roscoe Drummond)
THE LESSON AT ALABAMA

It is not fully appreciated, I think, that if the University of Alabama fails to permit Miss Autherine Lucy, its first Negro student, to continue in her classes, this action will be a violation of the gathering practice and tradition of colleges throughout the 17 Southern and Border States. By 1953, well before the Supreme Court's unanimous decision requiring ultimate desegregation of the entire public school system, state-owned universities in 12 of 17 Southern and Border States had opened their classrooms to Negro students. This transition of the publicly-owned higher institutions of learning throughout the South—private Southern colleges and universities similarly have been admitting Negroes—from total segregation to a mounting degree of integration has been accomplished with little stir and with relatively little fanfare. It has been largely accomplished by southern leadership at southern initiative to reflect the changing traditions of the South itself. These facts help to put the University of Alabama incident into clearer perspective. These facts show:

That in accepting Miss Lucy as a student, the university was acting in observance of the widespread and now nearly unanimous policy of the Southern and Border States with respect to higher education.

That in permitting a small mob of some students and some outsiders to drive Miss Lucy from the campus, the local and State law-enforcement authorities are denying to the president and faculty of the University of Alabama the lawful protection they need to carry out their decision and to bring the university into line with the policies of other southern colleges.

The interview which president Oliver C. Carmichael gave to the New York Herald Tribune last week demonstrates that the head of the university and the faculty are faithfully trying to keep this young Negro girl as a student.

Thus it seems to me that the Governor of Alabama, James Folsom, and the law enforcement officials subordinate to him are doing Alabama and the whole South a grievous disservice.

Their tolerance of violence means that they are permitting mob rule to prevent their own university from carrying out its decision to allow a Negro student to study on the campus.

Their inaction means that thus far they are connlving at the most indefensible kind of "interposition." That is, they are permitting mob violence to interpose itself in front of the slow but steady and persevering approach to educational desegregation at those very points where the South itself believes it can most wisely be carried forward—at the levels of higher education.

The Supreme Court has itself advised patience and caution. It is not calling at any point for simultaneous, instantaneous desegregation. It recognizes the complexity of the problem and directs the district courts to allow the decision to be carried out at different speeds in differing localities and at different educational levels.

But when the Governor of Alabama permits mob violence to keep a southern university from a desegration decision of the greatest moderation in line with the policies of other southern universities, he is doing violence to the South's own practices and is disserving the cause of moderation in every phase of the problem.

Desegregation in higher education has been a firm southern trend for the last dozen years. From 1944 to 1954, 36 State-financed colleges (previously all white) in 12 Southern and Border States began to accept Negro students, and the private colleges and universities followed about the same pattern.

By July 1954 the number of southern medical schools open to Negroes jumped from 2 to 10; by 1953 more southern law schools were admitting Negroes than refusing them; between 1950 and 1952, the number of southern nursing schools admitting Negroes increased from 18 to 30.

State universities of 3 (Alabama, Florida, and Georgia) of the 5 Southern States which have kept total segregation seem at the point of accepting Negro students.

This whole gradual trend has been free of violence. If the State of Alabama now permits violence to obstruct its university from embracing the policy of other southern universities, it will be undermining the very concept of moderation which the South has long been building.

American Legion Commander's Tribute at Lincoln's Tomb

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AUGUST E. JOHANSEN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 16, 1956

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, for more than a score of years it has been the custom of the American Legion to make an annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln on the anniversary of his birth.

In keeping with that custom, my fellow townsman, National Commander J. Addington Wagner this year delivered an eloquent tribute to Lincoln during the annual ceremonies at Springfield, Ill.

Under permission to extend my remarks, I include the address given by Commander Wagner:

For 22 years we of the American Legion have come as pilgrims to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln on the anniversary of his birth. This is a pilgrimage in which all our countrymen are joined in spirit. Long after the American Legion is no more, representative Americans will stand where we stand now, reverently and humbly seeking inspiration and knowledge.

Why is this so? I think it must be because Lincoln, perhaps more than any other American, succeeded in defining and expressing the deepest meaning of the American philosophy.

He translated the great documents of our Government into simple, understandable terms. By word and deed, he illuminated the spirit and the power that account for the greatness of America.

So today, here at Springfield and throughout the land, we pause to honor the memory of the man and to find new strength in his example.

Abraham Lincoln did not live to hear the praise and homage now given him by free men everywhere. At the summit of his service, he was called both pacifist and warmonger. Some ridiculed him as being too weak while others denounced him as a tyrant.

But Lincoln looked beyond his day. He possessed a sure and unshakeable faith in people—free and united people. From a position in the very center of the fiercest storm which ever raged in America, he was able to ask:

"Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

Today, we are a stronger and a more mature nation. We have achieved and endured much since 1865. The nearly 3 million Legionnaires whom I am privileged to serve have fought to preserve that ultimate justice of the people of which Lincoln spoke. And it seems to me that our whole experience as a reunited Nation these past 91 years has proved two very significant things:

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First, the principle of government by the governed is as practical as it is ethical;

And, secondly, looking at the world around us, self-government based upon the equality of men under God will endure as a system only if the United States of America endures and prospers.

Think of it. In less than one century a nation divided and at war with itself has emerged as the keeper of human liberty for all nations.

Such has been the shift of power and responsibility from the old world to the new.

Other nations now free might collapse * * * we pray to God that they will not—and the cause of freedom would still go forward. But if we fail—if America should falter in leadership or influence—there would be left no nation strong enough to sustain the free cause.

In view of this tremendous responsibility, there are those who say we are not as united as we should be—that we differ and argue too much among ourselves. I feel that the question is worth considering, particularly on this day and in Lincoln's light.

We are a proud people. North, South, East and West, we place great value on the personal independence that is part of our heritage. It is not our way to think or do alike, or to see things exactly as our neighbor does just for the sake of agreement.

Today, we have problems which seem to call for one solution in one area and a different solution in another. We are approaching the time for deciding who will lead us during the next 4 years and who will represent us in the Congress. We have varying opinions, as individual citizens, on foreign and domestic policies. All of this makes for vigorous debate and discussion.

However, let no one exaggerate the depth of these differences. The American Legion firmly believes that there is no issue big enough or precious enough to endanger our unity as Americans. So long as we keep our tempers down and our sights up on the goal of a free America capable of defending its freedom, we have nothing to fear.

Lincoln said it this way: "If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen we must live through all time or die by suicide."

That is what very nearly happened a century ago. Men disagreed and the disagreement was allowed to proceed from reasonable discussion to personal bitterness and, finally, to bloodshed. Extremists on both sides brought on circumstances in which honorable men could turn only to the battlefield.

Let us never repeat that mistake. The "justice of the people" will prevail, whatever the issue, provided we retain our common belief in the destiny and goodness of the land we love.

What concerns me far more than signs of healthy disagreement is the evidence of a declining public appreciation of patriotism itself.

More often than not, we hear the very word, patriotism, spoken with a note of apology. Too many of our best people spend their best efforts mocking those who desire to recognize and glorify our great American heritage.

This is a dangerous, irresponsible game. It could make the kind of mischief that would invite attack by those outside our country who seek to destroy us. Equally important, it tends to sow in the minds of our young people doubts and indifference about the system of government they will one day lead.

My friends, we need patriots. We need believers in America—men and women who understand and are proud of the blessed opportunities that come with American citizenship.

Our free institutions have survived assault from without and within. They can survive anything except a lack of interest and confidence on the part of the people.

Encouraging the development of that interest is one of the important works which the American Legion has undertaken. We shall carry it forward just as vigorously as we can. Because it directly involves the future security of America—because it helps to insure the enlightened patriotism which Lincoln dramatized in his own life—we earnestly hope you will join with us.

Keep Murphy Army Hospital Opened

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS J. LANE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 16, 1956

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following cogent statement of Anthony D. Tieso, past State commander, Department of Massachusetts, Disabled American Veterans, which he delivered at the mass meeting held at Hovey Hall, Waltham, Mass., protesting the proposed closing of the Murphy Army Hospital:

STATEMENT BY ANTHONY D. TIESO, OF MATTAPAN, MASS., PAST STATE COMMANDER, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS, AT HOVEY HALL, WALTHAM, MASS.

National Commander Kenneth T. Lyons, members of the Federal Employees Veterans Association, ladies and gentlemen, I am representing the Disabled American Veterans, the Department of Massachusetts, upon the authority of State Commander, Judge David B. Williams. Commander Williams cannot be present due to the monthly meeting of our department executive committee.

The proposed closing of the Murphy Army Hospital is needless. The Federal Government wishes to deprive dependents of servicemen of Massachusetts of medical care and hospitalization on the grounds of economy. This, may I assure, is false ecenomy and will bring untold hardships and great expense to mothers, sons, and daughters of many a Bay State soldier.

For example, the nearest Army Hospital to Boston is at Fort Devens, a distance of over 45 miles from the capital of Massachusetts.

An expectant mother, receiving prenatal treatment, is forced to travel long distances for medical examinations and will not receive any reimbursement for her expenses. This will occur if Murphy Hospital is closed, though the Federal Government, by law, is supposed to give full medical care to the dependents of our soldiers.

They are not receiving anything free from the Federal Government. When a man enlists in the Army of the United States, he automatically receives the benefits of a serviceman.

When the United States takes away these benefits, it affects the morale of every man in the uniform of this country. Secretary of the Air Force, Harold E. Talbott, while speaking in Massachusetts some time ago, disclosed that enlistments are dropping at an alarming rate. This, according to Secretary Talbott, was due to lowering of morale because benefits are being stripped from the serviceman.

Massachusetts sent over 500,000 men and women into World War II. During the Korean conflict, over 100,000 Bay Staters served their country. Today many of them still wear the uniform of this country. They have distinguished themselves on the field of battle.

Wagner, Dr. Scott

WAGNER(DR. SCOTT) SPEAKS ON LINCOLN

Speaks on Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Scott R. Wagner, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, spoke on "The Life of Lincoln." The speaker dwelt on some of the personal characteristics of this great man and illustrated his talk by relating some of the stories told about him that touch the tender side of most people. "Strong of muscle, loving his home, a great lover of dumb animals, made the nation safe in his hands," was one of the thoughts expressed by the speaker.

Continuing, Rev. Wagner said, "More has been written about Lincoln than any other man with the exception of Jesus Christ. It is no more than just, for where was a man with such a big heart. No person was too lowly to receive a helping hand from him and he would pick a drunken man out of the gutter and take him home to his family so that the man's children should not suffer. His every thought was of the other person, never caring what it meant to him. It is no more than just that we remind ourselves once a year of the deeds of this great man, for any man who said as Lincoln said when speaking of his mother, 'All I am and all I hope to be, I owe to my sainted mother,' is indeed worthy of honoring."

Walhstrom, Carl

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By CARL E. WAHLSTROM

NO other American has so captured the imagination and fancy of the people as has Abraham Lincoln. Altho he was born only one hundred twenty-five years ago there is probably more real interest in the martyred president today than there has been in any American.

ALREADY over five thousand books and booklets have been written about him. Over one thousand coins and medals have been struck off in his honor and at least eighteen states and over fifty cities have erected life-size statues portraying him as a youth, backwoodsman, debater, candidate, emancipator and president. Besides these great statues there are numerous markers in various parts of the country. Illinois naturally leads in such, for in that State every city and town where Lincoln debated or practiced law has erected a marker in his memory.

TWENTY-FOUR cities have been named in his honor and it is interesting to note that one was so named even before he attained greatness. Magnificent memorials have been erected thruout the Lincoln country. In Hodgenville, Kentucky, the place of his birth, the very cabin in which he was born has been preserved for the ages in a monumental stone structure. In Harrodsburg, Kentucky, the cabin in which his parents were married is housed in a beautiful brick temple.

THE site of his Indiana home is now a memorial park and only a few months ago the people of Illinois gave another Lincoln shrine to the nation when they caused to be reconstructed the town of New Salem on the banks of the Sangamon River.

LINCOLN'S home city, Springfield, Illinois, contains numerous memorials. The Lincoln home, the sites of his several offices, the old state house, now used as a court house, are all very interesting, but by far the most impressive memorial in his home city is the tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery. This is probably the most magnificent tomb in the world and is surpassed in beauty only by that grander and nobler memorial in our nation's capital, which structure is considered the greatest edifice ever erected to the memory of a man.

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Wahlstrom, Carl E.

CAREER IS DESCRIBED BY CARL E. WAHLSTROM

By CARL E. WAHLSTROM

Some folks are of the opinion that Lincoln never gained a great reputation as a lawyer. A study of the records reveals that this opinion is erroneous, for in his day Lincoln was considered one of the leading lawyers in Illinois.

Various theories have been advanced as to how it was that Lincoln came to study law. One theory is that he made up his mind in his youth to become learned in the law because of an unfortunate experience he had when he came, for the only time in his life, into the clutches of the criminal law. It seems that he had made a river boat and had, at various times, carried passengers from the Indiana side of the Ohio river out to the center of the stream where the river boat was waiting. One day he was lured to the Kentucky side of the river where some jealous river ferryman had him arrested for violating a criminal statute which forbade any person to carry passengers across the river unless he had a license. Lincoln had no license but when he came to plead his defense he pointed out that he needed no license as he did not carry passengers across the river but merely to its center where the river boat was waiting. The justice who heard the case, old Squire Pate, was impressed with Lincoln's argument and discharged him and then as he sat on his steps with Lincoln shortly after the trial he told him that every man ought to know some law especially that phase of the law that concerned his business. No doubt but that this experience and the advice of the squire impressed Lincoln.

WAHLSTROM

Some authorities hold that because Squire Turnham allowed Lincoln to study his set of "Statutes of Indiana" his mind turned to the law. There are others who say that his reading of the "Revised Laws of Illinois" so interested him that he decided to study law. And still others allege that it was when Lincoln heard a lawyer plead a case that he definitely made up his mind to become a lawyer.

Interesting Story

There is an interesting story told that when he was in business with Berry conducting a general store a man one day came into the store and asked Lincoln to buy a barrel of miscellaneous things from him. It seems that the man was on his way West. He was driving a covered wagon and this barrel was extra luggage. The amount asked was so small that Lincoln bought the barrel and put it in the rear of the store. Some days later Lincoln thought he'd find out what the barrel contained and to his surprise he found among other things that great legal work Blackstone's "Commentaries." This thrilled Lincoln and he studied this work day and night. There are many authorities who believe that it was this incident that caused him to choose the law.

However, having had these experiences concerning the law and learning from his legislative experience that a legal training is invaluable, it is not surprising that he did become a student of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and began to practice in 1837. When the state capital was moved from Vandalia to Springfield, Lincoln made up his mind to go there and hang out hs shingle as a lawyer.

It happened that Major Stuart was a practicing lawyer in Springfield. He had met Lincoln when the latter was serving his enlistment for action in the Black Hawk war. At that time he had urged Lincoln to study law, and now when he learned Lincoln was in Springfield and a full fledged lawyer, he asked him to become his partner. Lincoln was glad to accept his offer. It is interestng to note that all through his legal career Lincoln had a partner. His second partner was Logan and his third Herndon, from whom we have learned much concerning the life of Lincoln.

Studied Human Nature

During the early days of his practice Lincoln had to spend much time in the office for his partners, first Stuart, and after him Logan, were trial lawyers and in court much of the time. Also they were politicians holdng public offce and they were frequently absent in the performance of their political duties. Thus, of necessity, Lincoln had to learn how to write letters and draw legal documents. In those days there were few intricate legal questions. The law was not so complicated as modern procedure and there was little need of making any searching study into the principles and precedents. Rather the lawyer had to know the people. He had to be a student of human nature.

During the absence of his partners Lincoln had to appear in court for his clients. From the very beginning of his practice he gained a reputation for his fair play, for his justice, and for his serious work in behalf of the persons who retained him. Just as he was conscientious and sincere toward his client so was he sarcastic, satirical and even bold toward a party whom he felt was unjust and dishonest. He hated unfair tactics and sham. One day as he was examining a witness he said "What did you say your name was?" The answer was, "J. Parker Green." Lincoln then asked, "What does the J. stand for?" The man replied, "John." Then Lincoln blurted out sarcastically, "Is that so? Well, why don't you call yourself John P. Green like other folks?"

Court records of Lincoln's time show that although he was an adherent of temperance yet he acted as counsel for both liquor dealers and temperance advocates.

Frank With Clients

Lincoln was very frank and honest with his clients. If he felt he couldn't win a case he would not take it. If he became convinced that his client was dishonest he'd drop the case. At one time he gave up a case because he was convinced his client was a perjurer. When the case was called Lincoln was missing and the judge sent for him. He sent word back as follows. "Tell the judge my hands are dirty and I have gone out to wash them."

If Lincoln believed his client was honest and had a good case he would argue impassionately. He had a shrill voice and he began slowly and deliberately but his arguments were so clear and so sincere that he always made a good impression. If the case involved matters which were of a technical nature Lincoln mastered the technics and often astonished the court with his knowledge of the subject matter.

For the most part the legal battles of that day were a matching of wits by the lawyers rather than a citing of precedents and rules of law. Here Lincoln excelled. He had no great love for law books and the difficult study of legal precedents. He did know human nature and he knew how to talk to the people who constituted judge and jury with the result that his convincing arguments won him many cases.

It was after his return from Washington after his term as Congressman had expired that he gained his high position as a leading lawyer.

He was discouraged when he returned to Springfield to take up the law again, for his practice was gone. For a time he felt that his only salvation was to get appointed to some public office and thus he sought to gain the position of commissioner of the General Land office in Washington, and it is probably fortunate that he failed to get this position. At any rate his discouragement, his loss of practice and his failure to be appointed to public office served to make him take the law seriously. He buckled down and studied law with more vigor and enthusiasm than ever and before very long he was doing a good legal business. He was so frequently engaged to plead cases before the courts that he decided to spend all the time he could on the circuit. In those days there was a regular perambulating court which moved about the circuit from county seat to county seat and wherever the court went many of the lawyers followed. In most cases this was a necessity for very few of the towns could support a lawyer and therefore the lawyers just had to perambulate with the courts.

Covered Wide Area

The circuit over which Lincoln traveled was 140 miles long and 110 miles wide. It was made up of 14 counties to begin with and it is said that Lincoln, who enjoyed the work on the circuit, was the only lawyer who went over the entire circuit with the court. This necessitated his being away from home six months of the year. The method of travel over the circuit was by horseback or by buggy over the

dirt roads, through streams and across unsettled prairies. As the lawyers came into the towns the people involved in litigation would meet them and engage their services even before they could get out of their buggies or down from their horses.

Lincoln, the lawyer, was an interesting individual. Because of his ability, his sincerity and honesty he had no difficulty in getting clients. As a lawyer he had certain outstanding peculiarities. For one thing, he never knew how or what to charge for his services and at all times he charged less rather than more in order to be fair. Sometimes his fees were ridiculously low. For example, in one case, he won $500 but his fee was only $3.50. For drawing a lease his client sent him $25 but he returned $10 saying $15 was enough. Lincoln and his partner Herndon kept no definite accounts. They trusted each other and divided the fees they received. Whatever papers on which they kept notes of fees and expenses which are in existence show that the fees charged by Lincoln were extremely reasonable. In fact, Lincoln's fees were so small that his brother lawyers frequently chided him for this. One day Lincoln berated a lawyer for charging a girl $250 for some services because he thought the girl was poor and that the fee was altogether too large. Judge Davis who was on the bench (and whom Lincoln as President elevated to the U. S. Supreme court) heard what Lincoln had said but disagreed with him and said to Lincoln, "Lincoln, you are impoverishing the bar by your picayune charges and the lawyers have reason to complain of you. You are now as poor as Lazarus and if you don't make people pay more you'll die as poor as Job's turkey." That night the lawyers got together and decided to have a mock trial which they called a "Agmthorical court" at which they tried Lincoln on the charge of impoverishing the pockets of the bar. Lincoln was found guilty.

Even though his charges were often times very small yet Lincoln was not always able to collect the fees he did charge.

It was his custom to make a client sign a note in his favor if he was unable to pay at once and then when the note was due Lincoln would bring suit if payment was not made.

Strict on Payment

Lincoln was a party litigant either as plaintiff or defendant to more suits than the average lawyer or litigant. Many of the cases in which he was involved as a party are suits brought to recover fees for legal services rendered. Lincoln never hesitated to bring suit suit against one who it seemed didn't intend to make payment of the sum due for services performed.

In the case of Lincoln vs. Spencer and Turner he recovered a judgment of $200 plus costs. In the case of Logan & Lincoln vs. Smith a judgment in the sum of $100 was recovered. This was the outgrowth of a very peculiar case in which Lincoln defended two men charged with murder. It seemed that three brothers named Trailor were friendly with a school teacher named Fisher who lived with William Trailor. One day two of the brothers were alleged to have been seen walking into a forest with Fisher and they were also seen coming out of the forest without him. This the testimony of a very fine and saintly old lady. Some days later William Trailor made statements that Fisher had died and left him $1500. These stories made the town officials suspicious because of the absence of Fisher and as none had heard of his death. Thus William Trailor was taken into custody and put through an examination and he made a confession to the effect that he had stood guard in the forest near Springfield while his brothers took Fisher away and disposed of his body. Officers found a club on which hairs were to be seen. Doctors said the hairs were of a human being. The club was found in the forest where Trailor said the parties had been. The confession was reiterated by William Trailor at the trial of his brothers for the murder of Fisher. Feeling ran high against the defendants who were represented by Lincoln. All through the trial Lincoln sat quietly and when the government had closed its case he arose and in a casual manner told the jury he had but one witness, a certain doctor who would testify that some days past, at the time he was supposed to have disappeared, Fisher had became ill, had in fact had a lapse of memory; that he was now on the road to recovery and very much alive at the doctor's home. This was the testimony of the doctor and thus there was a dramatic turn in the case which caused a sensation and the officials who had wrung the "confession" out of William Trailor were almost "run" out of town. Of course, the defendants were discharged. It was later discovered that the so-called "human hairs" on the club were from a rope which children had used for a swing. But despite his good work in this case Lincoln had to sue for his fee.

Sued Railroad for Fee

Lincoln had to sue for his fee in the most important case in which he took part. He represented the Illinois Railroad in a tax matter after he had offered his services to the other side. The lower court found against Lincoln but on appeal to the Supreme court the decision was reversed making Lincoln's client the winner. He sent a bill of $2000 to his client and the company refused to pay it saying that this was "as much as Daniel Webster himself would have charged." This rebuke stung Lincoln and he brought suit for $5000 after waiting 15 months. He received a judgment by default but agreed to remove the default when appealed to by counsel for the railroad. A few days later the case was tried. Lincoln read several depositions of high grade lawyers as to the value of his services. As he was arguing his case it is said that a button on his trousers gave way and then saying, "Wait until I fix my galluses," he took a knife from his pocket, whittled a stick and used this in place of his button. Before he finished his argument he recalled that the railroad had paid him $200 as a retainer and therefore he asked the jury to award him $4800, which it did.

There are several cases on the books showing that Lincoln was defendant in several actions at law. The ferry boat case was the first of these. In August, 1833, Lincoln was sued on a note which he had endorsed for a friend. The court records show that judgment was satisfied. At about the same time one Trent had sued him as a surety on a bond but an agreement to dismiss the case was filed. The case in which the bond was filed concerned the ownership of a hog. Both parties to the suit claimed to own the hog. Lincoln had three witnesses who swore the hog belonged to the plaintiffs. Kelso, the defendant, was his only witness. Lincoln argued that the legal rules of evidence required a decision for the plaintiffs according to the preponderance of the evidence. The old squire who heard the case replied that such is true, but that he had another rule of law in mind which held that a case must be decided according to the facts and the facts were that Lincoln's clients were lying. Thus he found for the defendant.

Loaded with Debts

Another case in which Lincoln was the defendant grew out of his business venture with William Berry in New Salem. The business had not lasted a year and Berry had died leaving Lincoln loaded with the business debts. Lincoln pleaded with his creditors for time but one Peter Van Bergen, an assignee of a note, insisted on payment and although he was paid in part he levied on Lincoln's goods, effects and chattels and the sheriff took his horse, saddle, bridle, and surveying implements. A friend came to Lincoln's rescue, bought the property and gave it back to Lincoln. But even then his troubles were not over. There was $10 still due on the horse and he was sued for this but he settled before final judgment.

The last suit in which Lincoln was a defendant was in 1853. Oldham and Henningway, who had been partners of Lincoln's father-in-law in a cotton factory, sued him for a conversion alleging he had collected a claim of $472 for the company but had not made any remittance. This Lincoln denied emphatically and later the plaintiffs filed a motion to dismiss the case and this was done.

Lincoln was a busy lawyer during the days of his practice on the circuit in Illinois. The Supreme court reports show that he argued 175 cases before that august tribunal and he won 96 of these, which is no mean record. He was a defendant's lawyer and in those cases which he pleaded in the trial courts he met with a fair degree of success.

(Carl E. Wahlstrom has made an extensive study of the life of the Great Emancipator. For more than 10 years he has devoted much of his spare time to reading about Abraham Lincoln and in his own library now has 300 books and hundreds of magazine and newspaper articles about Lincoln. Last year he spent some time amid the scenes of Lincoln's childhood and early manhood to get a more personalized picture of the president by talking with descendants of intimate friends. His data on Lincoln includes many interesting anecdotes, some of which are recounted here.)

Walker, Hon. Frank C.

MUST WIN HOME BATTLE, BROOKS TELLS AUDIENCE—SENATOR DECLARES DOUBLE TASK IS FACED—PRESERVE BILL OF RIGHTS AND WIN THE WAR

Republicans, 500 strong, filled the Masonic Temple Friday night to honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln in one of the most impressive Lincoln Day meetings ever held in Kokomo, and they were solemnly reminded that Lincoln's fight to preserve the representative form of government is vitally important today with the Nation engaged in another great war.

United States Senator C. WAYLAND BROOKS, of Illinois, making his first appearance here, moved the large gathering with a deadly serious picture of what he said is the double task of the American people.

He warned that, while we must win one war abroad, we must also win one at home. "We should not become so involved by the generalities of the four freedoms that we will lose sight of the Bill of Rights for our people at home, and we must not become so occupied with the Atlantic Charter that we will lose the precious protection guaranteed by our Constitution," he said.

MUST MAKE DECISIONS

Americans, Senator BROOKS declared, must participate to a much greater extent than ever before in decisions that a free people have to make if they are to remain free. "You are citizens of a representative government and you should let your representatives know how you feel about things," he said.

Discussing the Government's plans for 11,000,000 men in its armed forces, the Senator said he has found no sentiment for limiting the Navy in any way, since it is charged with the task of transporting overseas the men and materials needed to win the war. But, he said, he was concerned about the size of the Army for it may take too much manpower from the farms and cripple our food production.

"The problem is," he said, "can we feed our allies, the civilian populations stripped by the enemy, and an Army of more than 8,000,000 soldiers and still be strong at the end of the war? The nation with the greatest reserve of food will have the greatest influence in the post-war world. Germany cracked at home in the last war because she failed to plan for enough food. There is no use talking of a full-strength Army or a full-strength Navy without full strength of the food front. I cite this question because it is one that we all must study."

AMERICANS LOVE FREEDOM

The American love of freedom—which he said was Lincoln's foremost ideal—was traced by the speaker to the Revolutionary period of 1776. It was not until midway in that Revolution that the people realized they must have unity in their fight for independence, he said. Then he spoke of the Government the founding fathers established—having the permanent division of authority over the people in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches. "The founders so thoroughly distributed this authority they thought no single despote or family or class would ever take over absolute control of the Government," he said.

"After the Government was set up the States insisted on individual rights," he continued. "They demanded the principles which they got in the Bill of Rights.

"During Lincoln's period in Illinois the question of slavery was burning high, and it had to be settled. The Republican Party was born and Lincoln became its leader. He gave the party its greatest luster and achievement. He proved to be the qualified leader because he loved liberty and hated oppression. Lincoln's motivating force was to preserve this form of government and adhere to the Bill of Rights. The emancipation of the slaves was one way in which he believed he could carry out the spirit of that bill."

NATION POWERFUL IN 1917

Continuing his outline of the Nation's progress, the Senator said that by 1917 "we were the freest, the richest, and most powerful Nation in the world. The Old World was in war and cried out to us to help end that war and thus end all war. It was a great appeal, worthy of a great sacrifice, and we made the sacrifice. Then came this new war—a different and more terrible one than our country has ever fought."

He spoke of the food problem in the light of his current studies as a Member of the Senate subcommittee which is examining the Army and Navy demands for more millions of men. Not only must our forces travel farther to many fighting fronts than any other nation, but we must carry food for our own troops and for the people in the conquered lands.

"Producing the ships, the planes, and supplies for ourselves and our allies as well is the most gigantic undertaking in the history of man," Senator BROOKS said. "And in addition we find the problem of food to be fast moving into first place as a weapon, not only for winning the war, but for winning the peace.

"We are in total war, remember, and although we give expression to our optimism, it may very well ultimately result in a contest that will be decided by the utter exhaustion of nations.

"Our generals demand the greatest number of men for the Army that is possible, and I suppose that if I were charged with their responsibility I would do likewise. Our admirals demand the highest standard and maximum number of men for the Navy, and rightfully so. The same is true of the Air Forces, and the Coast Guard, and the Marines.

"But when we engage in a war so vast in magnitude and distances, we must consider the production and supply of food and civilian goods for the morale of the home front as well as the fighting front.

"And it is the duty of the Congress, chosen by the people, to guard this home front not only in civilian supplies but in the production of implements and necessities of food for all purposes of war.

"No one can tell when this war will end. In the last 2 years 4,000,000 men were drawn from the farms of America, either for service in the armed forces or to work in factories. We are expected to increase our production of food by 30 percent over last year's high record crop and do it with 4,000,000 fewer men and less machinery. This is a problem that must be considered carefully lest we lose the war at home."

WAR DEMANDS ENERGY

Then, citing the enormity of the present struggle, the Senator said, "It will take everything you have in enthusiasm, energy and service to see that we win. I don't know what kind or form of sacrifice you will be called on to make—and make no mistake about it, you will be asked to make one—but I ask you to accept it with courage, confidence and good will."

"This is a killing war," he went on, "We must search out the enemy and kill him, and it will end only when he has had so many killed he cannot go on. The future seems uncertain, but we can take heart from the fact that freemen can outfight any others in the world. Our secret weapon is this initiative of freemen, and it is the world's hope. The Republican Party has a greater responsibility than ever in its history—it must keep representative government in existence, and it must hold the present Government to a strict accounting of its conduct of our welfare and destiny."

George Washington Dinner Address by Hon. Frank C. Walker

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SCOTT W. LUCAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 5, 1943

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address delivered by the Hon. Frank C. Walker, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the George Washington dinner held on Friday evening, February 26, 1943, at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I consider it an honor to be called at this time to speak to this very representative gathering of Americans of the wonder city of Detroit and of historic Michigan, where the East meets the West. Your almost miraculous achievements of the past 2 years have merited for you the distinction of being the Nation's outstanding center for mass production of the weapons of war.

You serve as an inspiration and an example to your sister States. Your fame is known in all corners of the world. I salute you, and on behalf of the administration at Washington I commend your fine effort and glorious spirit.

You have given conclusive evidence that a democracy really at work can far surpass in industrial accomplishment all of the vaunted records of the regimented nations, meanwhile retaining the rights and liberties of its people.

I repeat, it is an honor to be with you. The Nation is proud of you.

I come to you tonight as the representative of one of the two great political parties, of which you gathered here are members. My appeal, for the most part, will be directed to you and the good people of your State as citizens rather than as partisans.

In bringing you my message I am fully mindful, however, of the fact that in this grave crisis our party is the party of the majority, charged as such with full responsibility for the successful prosecution of the greatest war in history.

In a democracy the full responsibility lies with the party in power—the right to criticize rests with the opposition. That is as it should be and with the exercise of that right I have no quarrel.

At the outset, let me say I am a sincere and earnest advocate of the two-party system. To this system is attributable the fine and flourishing democracy of ours that today stands before the world as an exemplar of good government created by the will of the people.

In a democracy the will of the people is supreme. Opportunity is afforded to debate, to criticize, to express opinion freely. After open discussion of the issues, the people register their will—the will of the majority, which accordingly prevails.

Following the correct American concept, the debate should be conducted on a high plane, governed by fair rules and a proper sense of ethics. To obtain a true expression of the will of the people, the conflict should be without rancor—the criticism constructive in kind. It is in this fashion that democracy functions at its best.

It is not my thought, in the days as grave as these, to launch into an attack upon those

A man to remember

Harold Blake Walker

In John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" there is a dramatic scene in which Lincoln stood alone in his White House office, gazing at a wall map of the United States. Our nation was divided and gripped in the torture of the Civil War. Sadly the President lifted his arms as if to clasp all of the states together, North and South, East and West. The gesture was symbolic of Lincoln's yearning to bind the nation in union "under God."

There was no bitterness in the man who occupied the White House in the Civil War years. To be sure, he was pilloried and hated, and yet he did not retaliate. "I shall do nothing in malice," he wrote to a federal authority in Louisiana, "for what I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing." If the nation were polarized and in conflict, he would deal charitably with both friend and foe.

The greatness of Lincoln is to be seen in the things for which he stood in his troubled time. When we read the story of his life, we are stirred by qualities of character that set him apart from most politicians and statesmen. Rare indeed is any world leader who can equal Lincoln's magnanimity and patience, steadfastness under strain, devotion to the nation's unity, love of liberty, and devout spiritual life. He stood for things the nation needed then and needs now.

At a time when the nation is polarized again, divided by issues of race and economics, foreign policy and domestic programs, there is need for magnanimity and the spirit of reconciliation. We do not think wisely when we are shouting at each other in anger, seeking with malice to destroy those who do not agree with us. There is hope, however, if we exercise patience in seeking reconciliation and wisdom.

If Seward had become President in 1860 instead of Lincoln, the broad course of events could have been somewhat the same, but the wounds of the Civil War undoubtedly would have gone deeper without the legacy of Lincoln's compassionate and generous leadership. The nation, even after Lincoln's assassination, could not forget the President's challenge to move ahead "with malice toward none and charity for all."

There is a striking illustration of the spirit of Lincoln in Irving Stone's "Love is Eternal." The story ends with an interview between Mrs. Lincoln and Parker, the President's guard:

Parker entered, a heavy-faced man with half-closed lips. He trembled. "Why were you not at the door to keep the assassin out?" Mrs. Lincoln asked fiercely. Parker hung his head. "I have bitterly repented it. But I did not believe that anyone would try to kill so good a man in such a public place. The belief made me careless. I was attracted to the play and did not see the assassin enter the box." "You should have seen him. You had no business to be careless." She fell back on the pillow, covered her face with her hands. "Go now. It's not you I can't forgive, it's the assassin." "If Pa had lived," said Tad, "he would have forgiven the man who shot him. Pa forgave everybody."

The quality of magnanimous forgiveness characteristic of President Lincoln enabled him to cope with his enemies and to deal with cantankerous and difficult cabinet members who would have destroyed a lesser man. The cause of union was his life, and what happened to him was far less important than what happened to his cause. With tolerant understanding he used the talents of difficult men to accomplish the end he sought.

Lincoln is a man to remember and to emulate in such a time as this.

Doctor Walker's column, Living Faith. cppears Monday thru Friday in The Tribune.

Chicago Tribune MAGAZINE

dirt roads, through streams and across unsettled prairies. As the

death. Thus William Trailor was taken into custody and put

is true, but that he had another rule of law in mind which held

Walker, John M.

Pittsburgh Press
February 12, 1958

Walker Brings Abe Lincoln In GOP 'War'

'Unscarred Faces' Policy Of Malone Draws His Fire

By JAMES HELBERT
Press Political Editor

County Commissioner John M. Walker has brought Abraham Lincoln into another Civil War — that now engaging Pennsylvania Republicans over endorsement of a man for Governor.

"If the present day insistence upon new faces, unscarred by political wounds, had been a requirement in Lincoln's day, he would never have been President.

"Lincoln was one of the outstanding politicians of his time who had run for office approximately 15 times.

"He had been defeated consistently and he certainly was not a new face or an unscarred one," Mr. Walker observed last night in a Lincoln Day speech in Butler.

Mr. Walker, an announced seeker of the GOP nomination for Governor, found his connection between Lincoln and present Republican troubles in this fashion:

Sometime ago, President James F. Malone, of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Assn., insisted that the GOP must put up new and "unscarred" faces to win this year.

This pronouncement did not set at all well with Mr. Walker, who cannot be considered a new face. He was in the State Senate 16 years, ran for Superior Court and is now in his second term as minority commissioner of Allegheny County.

Mr. Walker has made it plain that he believes his "old face" would make a better vote-getter and Governor than some of the "new faces" mentioned.

[Judge Henry X. O'Brien, a possible GOP contender for Governor, made a Lincoln Day speech last night in Johnstown to Cambria County Young Republican Clubs.

[Judge O'Brien did not dip into 1958 Republican politics, although he received a big ovation. Much of his strength for Governor lies in Johnstown.]

Mr. Walker also told the Butler County Republicans that scientists and engineers should be drafted from industry to teach in high schools.

He urged that night classes in science and mathematics be offered by high schools.

Higher salaries for teachers also are a must if the United States is going to win the arms and science race from the Soviets, Commissioner Walker declared.

He recalled that Lincoln and other early day Republicans founded the party as "the liberal, constructive political vehicle of those times.

"It was the political party which championed the cause of labor, the farmers and progressive, constructive governmental responsibility," the Commissioner said.

Mr. Walker called for a separate Department of Labor in Harrisburg "which would help to establish a favorable labor climate in the Commonwealth."

There is now a Department of Labor and Industry in the State government.

gearn. Thus William Trailor was | is true, but that he had another ||

Wallace, Henry

Emancipator Shows the Way

People's Peace Demanded By Wallace in Lincoln Talk

Special to The Chicago Sun.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.

FOLLOWING is the text of Vice-President Wallace's address entitled "Men and Dollars":

Until the end of time men will come here to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. He who speaks here should speak from the heart, and briefly.

Every schoolboy, every American and all lovers of freedom everywhere know the Lincoln story. He was born poor, he united a nation torn asunder and he freed men. Lincoln was a man of faith who looked beyond private sorrow and public woe. His name and his deeds will live forever.

Within a few months after Abraham Lincoln became President we were engaged in a terrible war which was not won until a few days before his tragic death. It was not an easy war to win. The opposing armies in the field were strong. Those who gave lip service to the United States, but who found fault with everything Lincoln said and did were powerful.

* * *

INFLUENTIAL newspapers continually and severely criticized him. At one time, only a few months before he was renominated for President, he had only one supporter in Congress. This great man, who spoke truly when he said, "I have never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom," was misrepresented and maligned by swarms of little men.

Lincoln, nevertheless, bent his great energies to winning the war and planning for the peace. He was struck down while the people of the United States, North and South, were celebrating the return of peace.

We meet tonight in the midst of another great war. Ten million American fighting men are engaged in work as important as any which has ever been done on this earth. As soon as this war has been won the soldiers and the workers in war plants will be ready to make peacetime goods.

* * *

THERE must be jobs for all willing workers. We have come out of the dark cellars of unemployment and doles, and we must never go back. The people have a right to ask, "Why can we not work and get enough to eat and wear in peace as we have in war?" The answer is, "We can and we must!" With full employment the people of the United States can have the things they have always wanted—better homes, better schools, better household furnishings and more time to spend with their children.

Those who are blinded by fear say that we must go back to the old days—the days of hunger and despair. We must not heed them. They are not of the stature to which Lincoln grew.

The future calls for faith and work — faith and intelligent planning. Peace, goodwill, jobs, health and family security are possible and obtainable, and should become the tools of man's march toward the fuller and richer life. If Lincoln were here today he would concern himself with striving for a better tomorrow.

* * *

SHORT-SIGHTED, fearful people in Lincoln's day said that we could never recover from the wreckage of the Civil War. Lincoln himself looked ahead with hope and confidence. He planned for new frontiers—for the West that was to be. The American enterprise and the American government of 1864 knew that the men who returned to civilian life needed work to do. The jobs that were provided by the building of the West saved us from chaos after the Civil War.

This experience of our grandfathers is a lamp for our feet.

Who does not wish to see swamps drained, harbors deepened, dams built, soil saved, inventions encouraged and new and better goods for use and comfort provided for men everywhere? The man who cannot see, the man who fears and waits is not of the stuff of which Lincoln was made. Rather he is like the Copperheads whom Lincoln fought—those who wanted peace at the price of a divided nation.

* * *

THOSE who seek a people's peace have the right to see through the eyes of Lincoln, and our duty is continually to work with vigilance, always against the national and international carpetbaggers who would starve and enslave the world.

Lincoln said, "Trust the common people." He believed in their common sense and in their ultimate unselfishness. Today, while democracy is menaced abroad and while American Fascists are trying to enslave us here, the words and deeds and inspiration of Lincoln give strength to those who battle in the cause of the people.

So long as there is human need in the United States it is criminal for men to be idle. It is bad business and bad morals to allow believers in scarcity to hold down production while people need goods and men are out of work. The people of America are our most precious possession. The poorest people of America are our most valuable, untapped market.

* * *

MEN are more important than dollars. Abraham Lincoln believed this. Shortly before he became President he said that he was for both the man and for the dollar, but in case of conflict he was for the man before the dollar. He believed and died believing that the rights of man are more precious than the rights of private property.

Those who fight for us in this war belong to many parties, many creeds and many races. This is a people's war. The peace must be a people's peace. Lincoln would have it so. We will fight unceasingly against anyone who puts the dollar above the man. We will win the people's peace.

Wallace, Henry A. Vice-President

LINCOLN EXTOLLED TO WORLD AUDIENCE

Wallace, Speaking From Tomb of Emancipator, Says He Put Rights of Man First

WARNS OF CARPETBAGGERS

Archbishop of Canterbury, in London, Pays British Tribute —Robeson Is a Speaker

Citing Abraham iLincolnn as one who "died believing that the rights of man were more precious than the rights of private property," Vice President Henry A. Wallace told a world-wide radio audience yesterday that those who seek a people's peace out of this war "shall fight unceasingly against anyone who puts the dollar above the man."

Mr. Wallace, appearing on an international broadcast commemorating Lincoln's birthday, spoke from Lincoln's Tomb in Springfield, Ill. The Vice President and the Most Rev. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, were among a group of notables who participated in the broadcast, which was arranged by the overseas branch of the Office of War Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The broadcast itself was said to have been the most elaborate in the history of short-wave radio, encompassing the complete facilities of OWI, BBC, United States Army transmitters in North Africa and the networks of a half-dozen other nations.

Mr. Wallace told his international audience. "The man who cannot see, the man who fears and waits is not of the material of which Lincoln was made. Rather he is like the copperheads whom Lincoln fought—those who wanted peace at the price of a divided nation.

Warns of "Carpetbaggers"

"Those who seen a people's peace have the right to see through the eyes of Lincoln, and our duty is continually to work with vigilance against the national and international carpetbaggers who would starve and enslave the world.

"So long as there is human need in the United States it is criminal for men to be idle. It is bad business and bad morals to allow believers in scarcity to hold down production while people need goods and men are out of work. The people of America are our most valuable possession. The poorest people of America are our most valuable untapped market."

Mr. Wallace went on:

"Those who fight for us in this war belong to many parties, many creeds and many races. This is a people's war. The peace must be a people's peace. Lincoln would have it so. We shall fight unceasingly against anyone who puts the dollar above the man. We shall win the people's peace."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who spoke from Lambeth Palace, London, expressed the high regard of the British people for Lincoln as one who "was himself so conspicuously an illustration of the democratic principles he proclaimed."

Government of, by and for the people for which Lincoln stood, the Archbishop said, "is not only rotted in respect for the ordinary man, but also makes demands upon him greater than any other political system.

"If democracy is to be real the people must effectively claim their place in control of all that vitally affects them—the political government first and foremost, but also the industrial concerns to which most of their energy and time is given, and the many cultural and recreative associations in which they occupy their leisure.

"All this means that democracy can thrive only when men have a sense of responsibility and fit themselves to exercise it. Government for the people, if it be not also by the people, may provide for their comfort at the cost of their manliness."

Peril in Social Benefits

The Archbishop said there was a "real danger" that people may come to regard government as the universal provider of pensions and social social service benefits rather than as a channel through which "their own service can be rendered."

He suggested that, "If government is to be by the people, each citizen must be fit to take a share in government; and if government is to be for the people, each citizen must exercise his share of government, not in the spirit of self-seeking, but in the spirit of service to his fellow citizens."

The program was opened from New York by Paul Robeson, actor and singer, who, although he had appeared before on short-wave programs, said never had the occasion seemed more fitting to him than on Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. Robeson, who later in the program introduced the Archbishop of Canterbury, said, "You on the other side of the narrow Atlantic know that name—Lincoln—as we know John Milton, and Garibaldi; Lafayette and Sun Yat Sen and Lenin. The names are known—they and a hundred like them—and they live forever in the minds and hearts of men for one reason mainly: they stand for liberty."

Immediately after Mr. Robeson's talk, Rosemary Benet, widow of the poet, Stephen Vincent Benet, read one of her own compositions about Lincoln's mother, entitled "Nancy Hawks."

Tribute to Lincoln was also paid by Jack Jones, a British war worker from Manchester, England, in the United States studying American production methods.

Speaking from Birmingham, Ala., he called attention to the mill workers of Manchester, who despite hardships suffered during the Civil War through layoffs caused by lack of cotton, wrote Lincoln imploring him to finish his "providential mission" of eliminating chattel slavery.

British Unselfishness Lauded

From London, Comdr. Herbert Agar, who is a special assistant to United States Ambassador John G. Winant, commended the British people for their belief in sharing equally the discomforts of war, and the British soldier for having learned democratic discipline.

"I think that Lincoln must be pleased that his statue stands outside the British Parliament," Commander Agar said. "He is the legendary hero of American democracy, perhaps of world democracy. He knew democracy must live by works, not words. He must be glad to be honored by a people, who, in the midst of the danger and hardship of war, teach themselves how to make democracy more real."

Miscellany.

Governor Walsh on Lincoln.

Governor Walsh had the reputation long before he took his seat on Beacon Hill of possessing the fine art of using the English language, whether in speaking or writing, in a most finished and expressive manner. During the few weeks that he has now been the chief executive of the commonwealth, he has, in his various utterances on public occasions and upon matters of public interest, greatly enhanced his reputation both as a thinker and as a master of the language. The governor's admirable proclamation setting aside February 12 as worthy of commemoration as Lincoln's Birthday is worthy of the widest reading, not only for its subject-matter, but also or its graceful and forceful form—a rich draught from "the pure well of English undefiled." After his preliminary words calling attention to Lincoln's birth and the peculiar fitness of commemorating the day, Governor Walsh said:

"Born in poverty, far removed from the busy marts of men, springing from the lowliest and least educated class, nursed in a mere hunter's shack, Abraham Lincoln experienced in his early youth all those humiliations and was surrounded by all the obstacles that would appear to defeat the realization of the ordinary ambitions of life. More than any other figure in the history of our country does his life give proof of that equality of opportunity which is the inheritance of all American citizens.

"He was educated because he was a student of men; he was eloquent because he spoke from the soul; he was a statesman because he brought to the public service of his country sound judgment, linked with a heart full of sympathy for the weak and the oppressed. When he signed the great proclamation which struck the shackles from the slaves, he then wrote his name high upon the roll of those world figures whose fame rests upon their service to liberty and humanity. On Lincoln day let the flag be displayed in every part of the commonwealth, let Lincoln's picture be uncovered in every school, every shop, every home—wherever men meet to labor, to rest or to pray. Let the revered survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic come together and once more extol his virthes; let our school children assemble in their school buildings, over which the emblem of freedom floats, and again learn of this man's accomplishment for his country; let us all pause in the midst of the busy activities of the day to give thanks to Him who gave us this great leader and patriot in the hour when our country most needed a Lincoln, and seek the further guidance of that Divine Hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped.'"

FROM THE FOUNDER'S WRITINGS

A Poor Farmer's Son Was Born Today, on the 12th of February, 1809

in a log hut west of the Alleghenies in LaRue County, Kentucky.

His mother could read, but could not write, and his father could do neither.

Almost all of the names of the men of Revolutionary times have passed out of the memories of Americans except those of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock; but there is not a language nor a people in any part of the world that is not familiar with the name of

Abraham Lincoln

and generations to come will hold to his memory.

As General Pershing and our Ambassador to France and their associates memorialized the birthday of Lafayette with the now historic phrase,

"Lafayette, We Are Here,"

let us, as a nation, united with friendly nations, take a stand at the grave of Lincoln today and exclaim in the words of the old song, "We are coming, Father Abraham, one hundred thousand strong," only altering the words to read, "millions and millions strong," and say, as Senator Douglas said, "Lincoln, honestest man ever," we love the memory and stand together by the grave today, unfalteringly to preserve the Union for which thy life was given, thou "kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man."

John Wanamaker

Ward, B. D. (Mrs.)
Congressional Record
February 14, 1956

American Legion Auxiliary Observes Lincoln's Birthday in Springfield, Ill.—Address by Mrs. B. D. Ward, National President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 14, 1956

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am inserting the address of Mrs. B. D. Ward, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, at the annual Lincoln Day ceremonies on February 12 at Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Ward in her address pointed out the outstanding characteristic of the martyred President, namely, the gift of understanding. Would that the world in this generation could have the foresight of Mr. Lincoln.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

To Mr. Lincoln's tomb, I bring the annual birthday remembrance of American Legion Auxiliary members around the globe. This wreath is but a symbol—that his name lives on with us, ever green; and that our gratitude for the Nation he preserved us continues, unbroken, from generation to generation. In every other respect, it is the least of the gifts we bring him on this 147th anniversary of his birth.

Perhaps the greatest of these gifts—and the one he would appreciate most—is the gift of understanding much about him that was obscured by the confusion of events, the prejudices, and the conflicts of his own times. Today we face many of the same problems that he faced in preserving the union, only on a larger scale. For these United States are now charged with providing leadership for liberty-loving nations in a world that is half free and half slave. And, as self-governing citizens of this Republic, each of us must make and support decisions of far-reaching consequence. As we fully awaken to the heavy responsibilities upon us, we can do worse than look back for guidance to the examples he made us.

He met the problems of a nation divided against itself with infinite patience and capacity for restraint, seeking only to reconcile those differences and make in whole again. Today we face a world that is in the same deplorable plight. Our problems are even heightened by the fact that we are without common language, customs, and culture to help bridge our differences. We have great use for his patient understanding, his forbearance, his compassion, his deep respect for the rights of others.

His unshakable faith in liberty as a God-given right, and in the power of men to govern themselves was not betrayed in his time, nor must we let it be in ours.

He accepted crushing responsibilities and, in the face of formidable opposition, stood for what he believed—not because it was universally popular, but because somebody had to do it. The tasks that lie ahead of us call for much of the same high dedication and stamina on the part of each individual citizen. We are not finding that lacking.

And so, if I could speak to Mr. Lincoln today, it would be to assure him that now, nearly 100 years after his lifetime, mothers in increasing numbers are recognizing their responsibility to sit down and teach their sons and daughters these fundamental truths that he somehow found for himself: The fact that freedom is not free. That it has to be worked for. The fact that right is not always

Ward. Clifford B.

News Sentinel

Good Evening

5/14/43

BY

Clifford B. Ward

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to my mind, was humanity's greatest exemplar of the doctrine of political democracy, as traditional Americanism understands that doctrine. As such, he has been revered as an immortal figure throughout almost all the world. While Americans have debated over the matter of who was the greatest American, the peoples of other countries have almost unanimously accepted Lincoln as the greatest. This is understandable. We, as Americans, apply a great many different standards to our great Americans, in our debating over who was the greatest. We measure Washington as a general, as an aristocrat and as an administrator. We measure Jefferson as a political philosopher and to some extent as a man of political letters. But the rest of the world, with generals, aristocrats and political philosophers of their own, possibly better than ourselves are single-minded in looking upon Lincoln as the greatest American because of his democratic views.

When use is made in any discussion of the term, "democracy," some definition is required, because many persons have many conceptions of what "democracy" means. In fact, the same person may use the word several times in different applications in the same sentence. In the sense that the word is used in connection with Lincoln, few mean what is most commonly meant, namely government by popular consent or what is also commonly meant, a refusal to recognize the differences in men by virtue of their individual assets, intellectual, material, moral etc.

If democracy, as Lincoln believed in it and as he exemplified it, were a religion, he certainly would have been one of its greatest saints. He had a faith in it that few other persons managed to reveal under such cruel and trying circumstances. But never once did he waver in his principal conviction about it, namely that in the great mass of human beings there is a wisdom inherent, which if allowed to function without the restraints of tyranny, will safeguard their political destinies. As fellow Americans, most of us also accept that conviction, but as Americans of a later day, we have even more reason for being empiricists about the wisdom of the people than Lincoln. Lincoln's faith in democracy was born of some national experience, it is true, but still not enough national experience to make his faith much more than a hope. But we who have seen this country emerge from its chaotic Civil War and its effect—a privilege which Lincoln did not live to have—and who have also seen this country emerge from another great catastrophe, the World War, have had greater proof than Lincoln that his conviction was sound.

The thing that held this country together in its trials of the past was this Lincolnian faith in democracy as he conceived of democracy. It can still hold this country together in this present crisis and any that follows it provided that we see its importance and retain it.

The whole mosaic of our national political philosophy as embodied in our forty-nine Constitutions; one federal, and the rest, state, is designed to give protection to Lincoln's idea of government of the people, by the people and for the people. In order that the wisdom inherent in the people —not the greatest wisdom, but always the best wisdom available— may always be permitted to function we have such safeguards as freedom of the press and freedom of speech. Ye shall know the

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truth and the truth shall make you free is not the expression of a cult, but a tried and true outline of a path to political efficiency. This Administration that we now have needs to be reminded frequently of the truth of this principle as a means of saving itself from serious mistakes and the public itself needs to be reminded of it as a means of saving for itself the heritage that it has received.

To those who fear that this country may surrender its independent sovereignty to a world government, I think the prediction can be made, that it won't happen as long as the wisdom of the American people is permitted to express itself.

Warner, J. Morgan

LINCOLN BLESSED WITH FREEDOM IN MIND AND SPIRIT

Hamilton, Ontario
Canada Spectator
2-13-41

Champion of Democracy Extolled at Banquet of Fellowship

BACKGROUND HELP

Drawn together in admiration of a man who embossed the generation in which he lived with the imprint of his character, and whose memory after death is extolled by his countrymen and others, the Lincoln Fellowship of Hamilton met to do his name honour at a banquet at the Scottish Rite cathedral last night, under the chairmanship of F. L. Britton. The group, which met for the first time one year ago on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, has expanded in numbers and is now constituted a permanent fellowship to observe that one day and such others as may be decided upon.

Last evening the program was comprised of two main features. First was presented a film through the courtesy of Associated Screen News, limited, depicting the story of Lincoln's life, from his birth in the rude log cabin in Kentucky, touching the highlights of his experiences, his failures and triumphs to the great climax in Washington.

This was followed by an address by J. Morgan Warner, of Woodstock, formerly, of Alton, Illinois, and a past officer of the Lincoln association. The subject of the address was Lincoln's Sensitive Democratic Spirit.

Why should the word spirit be used in that connotation, Mr. Warner asked by way of introduction. Lincoln never wrote a political or social phliosphy. His mental processes were not directed by any school curriculum. His moral code must have been first the result of his early contact with life on his father's homestead, the closeness to nature, his penetrating insight into the lives of the people around him.

Free in Mind, Spirit

Lincoln, said Mr. Warner, was free in mind and spirit, and because of that freedom the spirit was democratic. As the late Lord Lothian had described it, "Democracy is not freedom in general, but a spiritual valuation of social life." Thus democracy was Christian in its origin inasmuch as its teaching was for the benefit of the individual.

It would therefore be seen, continued the speaker, that Lincoln's background was conducive to the development of this democratic spirit. And that background was supported by the determination on the part of the man in anything he undertook to do it better than anybody else might do it.

Further, Lincoln's democratic spirit was sensitive to the wrongs or sufferings of those about him. The evidence of that was found in the effect on him when as a young man he saw the slave market in New Orleans. Then, convinced he was right in his political stand, he was ready to meet his opponent in open debate.

Lincoln Was Honest

Another cross section, Mr. Warner indicated, was that Lincoln was honest. When a candidate for office before the presidency he was shocked at the promises made on his behalf. Lincoln said he did not want the humblest citizen to be disappointed in him. So in the high office of the presidency he would not suffer dictation against the course he knew to be right. Likewise he would not permit the presidency to exempt him from war service. By an act of 1864 a man was permitted to pay another to be his representatve soldier. Lincoln observed that law and the soldier who represented him has gone down in history with that epitaph etched on his tombstone.

Mr. Britton commented on the appropriateness of the meeting in Hamilton because of the official recognition given to the day by the Canadian government. Leonard Brockington, representing Prime Minister Mackenzie King, had spoken at the exercises at Springfield, Illinois. He wanted an original poem on Lincoln and by telephone communicated with Prof. E. J. Pratt at the University of Toronto. An unpublished poem written by Prof. Pratt was used by Mr. Brockington and last night read to a gathering in Canada for the first time by Ralph B. Cowan:

So long as light shall shine upon a world
Which has a human saga for the lyre,
A pennant at a masthead left unfurled,
A name, a title to be writ in fire;
So long as there is drama on the earth
And the wild pulses leap to the grand themes
That dignify our voyaging from birth
To death along the highway of our dreams;
This name shall be a symbol for the free
Life of the race, for ours as yours—for blood
And toil and sweat, for tears salt as the sea,
For patience and valour flowering from the mud.
Lincoln! You were behind those granite speeches
Rallying the squadrons on the Dunkirk beaches.

WASHBURN, ELIHU ... Aides From Maine

educated at North Yarmouth Acad-

WARREN, GOV. EARL

Gov. Warren Pays Tribute To Lincoln

Says Party Must Carry on Spirit Of Great Emancipator

By DON THOMAS

The Republican party must continue, in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, its founder, as a party of principles, rather than expediency.

This call was sounded last night by Gov. Earl Warren as the principal speaker at the traditional Lincoln Day Dinner of the Alameda County GOP.

Addressing an overflow audience at the Hotel Claremont, the Governor pointed out that the Great Emancipator made politics a means rather than an end in itself.

It was the largest throng in the history of the traditional event in Alameda County.

Although he did not mention any other political party or group by name, Governor Warren expressed belief that:

"If he were here with us today, his great charitable heart would put to shame those who would incite man against man in a conflict of class, race or creed.

'LINCOLN'S WAY'

"Having cleared the National atmosphere of cynicism, despair, and intolerance, Lincoln would set out with all the strength of his clear mind and all the zeal of his considerate heart to bind the war wounds of the nation and of the world. He would say today as he said then: 'with malice toward none.'"

The Governor emphasized that the great Civil War president spoke not for a class but as a leader of all classes.

"On this anniversary of his birth," the Governor said, "we look out upon a world alternating between uncertainty and crisis. Selfishness and intolerance combine to throttle good will and cooperation. We seem to sense the force of disruptive tendencies in both national and international affairs. Day by day the situation becomes more involved and millions become more confused and more discouraged.

ONLY U.S. FREE

"Country after country has emerged from the devastation of war only to find itself in virtual slavery.

"We in America, with our devotion to freedom and our love of peace are trying to make it both a realty for our own country and for the world."

The Governor indicated that in such a confused, emotionally upset world, the American people could well look for guidance to the life and philosophy of the founder of the Republican party "whose only genius was his adherence to principles and his courage to persevere for the right."

The traditional affair in observance of the birth of the Great Emancipator was sponsored jointly by the Alameda County Republican organizations and climaxed a series of similar programs throughout the Bay area and Northern California.

It was the first major address by Governor Warren since he an-

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Warren Speech on Air

Governor Warren's address to the Alameda County Lincoln Day dinner last night will be re-broadcast at 8:15 tonight over KLX.

Warren Pays Lincoln Tribute

Continued From Page 1

nounced he would be a candidate for re-election.

Other speakers who joined in lauding President Lincoln and drawing present day parallels were Representative John J. Allen Jr., a candidate for re-election in the Seventh District, and Edward S. Shattuck, former state GOP chairman who is running for attorney general.

A dramatic new feature was added to the program when lights in the huge dining room were dimmed, a spotlight directed on a Lincoln portrait, and his Gettysburg Address was read off-stage by Irving Hazeltine, past commander of Post 5, American Legion.

The dinner observance, which drew such a crowd that an additional dining room had to be opened up, brought together civic, political and governmental leaders.

MANY NOTABLES PRESENT

Joseph A. Murphy acted as master of ceremonies and the list of distinguished guests included: Justice and Mrs. Homer Spence, Mrs. Marjorie Benedict, Republican national committeeman, Board of Equalization Member James H. Quinn, Senator Arthur H. Breed Jr., Assemblymen Marvin Sherwin, Thomas W. Caldecott, Luther H. Lincoln and Randal F. Dickey.

Rev. A. O. Bell, pastor of the North Oakland Baptist Church delivered the invocation.

The meeting was opened by William D. Wood, chairman of the Alameda County Republican Central Committee, who lauded the accomplishments of the arrangements committee headed by General Chairman John F. Mullins.

CONVENTION HELD

Preceding the dinner program was the annual convention of the Alameda County Republican Assembly.

Committee sessions on Republican policies and affairs and resolutions were followed by a general convention business meeting and selection of 11 directors-at-large. Those officials, who will be designated when the official ballot canvass is completed later tonight, will meet with district assembly directors during the coming week to choose presiding officers for the coming year.

Gov. Earl Warren (right), featured speaker at annual Lincoln Day dinner last night at the Hotel Claremont, talks informally with the Rev. A. O. Bell (left), pastor of North Oakland Baptist Church, who delivered the invocation, and Congressman John J. Allen Jr. of Oakland, who also joined in paying tribute to the Great Emancipator.

WASHBURN, ELIHU
&
MC CULLOCH
HUGH

Lincoln's Aides From Maine Paid High Tribute To Him

Writings Of Elihu Washburn And Hugh McCulloch Reflect Praise Of Nation

By William C. Derry

No name in our history can stir the chords of patriotism in the hearts of American citizens more surely, more sincerely, than that of Abraham Lincoln. When the 131st anniversary of his birth in Larue, Kentucky, in 1809, is celebrated in our 48 states Monday, numbers of men and women will speak from public platforms of his life, his work, and his character.

Hamlin And Lincoln

The State of Maine always participates in recalling the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln for in the days of his life Maine people strongly supported his views and Hannibal Hamlin, a native son, was selected to hold the position of honor, the Vice Presidency, when Lincoln became America's chief executive.

Looking back to his contemporary scenes and the grave crises of his day, it is easy to see how great a character, how great an intelligence, he was; it seems most fortunate for American welfare that there appeared in the world just at that particular time an Abraham Lincoln. Many men of his day who daily spoke with him and knew him personally recognized his genius. Among the men who aided him in governing our Country Maine men were well represented. Some of them have written down the stories of their association with Lincoln.

Elihu B. Washburn, a native of Livermore, who remained on a Maine farm until he was 16, rose from this rural life to become a printer, a news writer, a lawyer, finally a statesman, and during the whole time Lincoln was President served as a member in the House of Representatives.

Lincoln As Lawyer

Washburn writes of the early days of Lincoln as a lawyer: "I met Lincoln the first time I attended the supreme court at Springfield, Ill., in the Winter of 1843-44. He had already achieved a certain reputation as a public speaker, and was rapidly gaining distinction as a lawyer. One of the great features in Illinois, was the meeting of the supreme court of the State. The lawyers from every part of the state had to follow their cases there for final adjudication.

"The supreme court library was in the court room, and there the lawyers would gather to look up their authorities and prepare their cases. In the evening it was a sort of rendezvous for general conversation, and I hardly ever knew of an evening to pass without Mr. Lincoln putting in his appearance. His penchant was for telling stories, and he was more happy in that line than any man I ever knew. Never shall I forget him as he appeared almost every evening in the court-room, sitting in a cane-bottom chair leaning up against the partition, his feet on a round of the chair and surrounded by many listeners.

"But there was one thing, he never pressed his stories on unwilling ears nor endeavored to absorb all attention to himself. He never repeated a story or an anecdote, nor vexed the dull ears of a drowsy man by thrice-told tales; and he enjoyed a good story from another as much as any person."

Another Maine man who knew Lincoln was Hugh McCulloch of Kennebunk. McCulloch, with very little formal education, rose to prominence as a bank director and was appointed by Lincoln to the position of comptroller of the currency. He writes:

At Debate With Douglas

"The first time I saw and heard him was at Indianapolis, shortly after the conclusion of his debate with Dr. Douglas. Careless of his attire, ungraceful in his movements, I thought as he came forward to address the audience that his was the most ungainly figure I had ever seen upon a platform. Could this be Abraham Lincoln whose speeches I had read with so much interest and admiration — this plain, dull-looking man the one who had successfully encountered in debate one of the most gifted speakers of his time?

"The question was speedily answered by his speech. The subject was slavery—its character, its incompatibility with Republican institutions, its demoralizing influences upon society, its aggressiveness, its rights as limited by the Constitution; all of which were discussed with such clearness, simplicity, earnestness and force as to carry me with him to the conclusion that the Country could not long continue part slave and part free."

After this first sight of Lincoln, Hugh McCulloch came to know him quite well, and summed up his beliefs concerning him in these words:

"In what, then, consisted Mr. Lincoln's greatness? Not in his legal requirements; not in his skill as a writer or effectiveness as a speaker; not in his executive ability — although in these respects he commanded great respect; but in the strength of his convictions; his unwavering adherence to the principles which he avowed; his personal uprightness; his sound judgment; his knowledge of the people, gained rather by a study of himself than of the people; his love of Country, his humanity; h sublime faith in Republican instit tions."

Leonard Swett, born in Tur educated at North Yarmouth Academy and Colby College, practised law in Portland for two years and then started away from his home state to see what his fortunes would be away from home. He writes of his meeting with Lincoln:

"In the Autumn of 1849, I was sitting with Judge David Davis in a small country hotel in Mt. Pulaske, Illinois, when a tall man, with a circular blue cloak thrown over his shoulders, entered one door of the room, and passing through without speaking, went out another. I was struck by his appearance. It was the first time I had seen him, and I said to Judge Davis, when he had gone, 'Who is that?' 'Why don't you know him? That is Lincoln.' In a few moments he returned, and, for the first time, I shook the hand and made the acquaintance of that man who since then has so wonderfully impressed himself upon the hearts and affections of mankind."

These more or less matter-of-fact statements of prominent men from Maine were written so near the time Lincoln lived that they do not express quite the feeling that Americans later came to have for this great genius—a feeling of almost reverent affection which he well deserved. History used to teach us that Lincoln's chief aim in life was to free the slaves, but Lincoln himself denied that this was so. In a letter to Horace Greeley, the famous editor, Lincoln wrote:

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do it."

Here the greatness of Lincoln as a benefactor to our Country rests; he saw clearly that unity and cooperation were needed that the states might advance in power as a nation, and it was his sole aim, in the turmoil of civil strife, to effect that purpose. That he achieved his wish we of today can testify as we look across our Country over our united vastness. The people of America owe to Lincoln a debt that can never be paid.

mutual friends—including Mr. Lincoln—made

Washburn, E. B.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

His Political and Professional Career in Illinois from 1832 to 1860.

Distinguished Contemporaries at the Bar and on the Stump During That Period.

His Failure to Be Chosen Senator in 1855 and His Campaign with Douglas in 1858.

I landed at Galena by a Mississippi River steamboat the 1st day of April, 1840, ten years after Hauks and Lincoln were splitting rails in Macon County.

The country was then fairly entered on that marvelous Presidential campaign between Van Buren and Harrison, by far the most exciting election the country has ever seen, and which, in my judgment, will never have a parallel should the country have an existence for a thousand years. Illinois was one of the seven States that voted for Van Buren, but the Whigs contested the election with great zeal and most desperate energy. Galena, theretofore better known as the Fevre River Lead Mines, still held its importance as the centre of the lead-mining region, and was regarded as one of the principal towns in the State in point of population, wealth, and enterprise. But the bulk of population of the State at that time, as well as the weight of political influence, was south of Springfield.

LINCOLN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Lincoln was first elected to the lower branch of the Legislature (then sitting at Vandalia) from Sangamon County in 1834, and that was his first appearance in public life. He was reëlected in 1836, 1838, and 1840, having served in all four terms—eight years. He then peremptorily declined a further election. Before his election to the Legislature Mr. Lincoln had read law in a fugitive way at New Salem; but, arriving at Vandalia as a member of the Legislature, a new field was open to him in the State law library, as well as in the miscellaneous library at the Capital. He then devoted himself most diligently not only to the study of law, but to miscellaneous reading. He always read understandingly, and there was no principle of law but what he mastered; and such was the way in which he always impressed his miscellaneous readings on his mind that in his later life people were amazed at his wonderful familiarity with books—even those so little known by the great mass of readers. The seat of government of Illinois having been removed from Vandalia to Springfield in 1839, the latter place then became the centre of political influence in the State. Mr. Lincoln was not particularly distinguished in his legislative service. He participated in the discussion of the ordinary subjects of legislation, and was regarded as a man of good sense and a wise and practical legislator. His uniform fairness was proverbial, but he never gave any special evidence of that masterly ability for which he was afterward distinguished, and which stamped him, as by common consent, the foremost man of all the century. He was a prominent Whig in politics, and took a leading part in all political discussions. There were many men of both political parties in the Lower House of the Legislature, during the service of Mr. Lincoln, who became afterward distinguished in the political history of the State; and among them might be mentioned Orlando B. Ficklin, John T. Stuart, William A. Richardson, John A. McClernand, Edward D. Baker, Lewis W. Ross, Samuel D. Marshall, Robert Smith, William H. Bissell, and John J. Hardin, all subsequently members of Congress; and James Semple, James Shields, and Lyman Trumbull, United States Senators.

There were also many men of talent and local reputation who held an honorable place in the public estimation and made their mark in the history of the State. Springfield was the political centre for the Whigs of Illinois in 1840.

ORATORS IN 1840.

Lincoln had already acquired a high reputation as a popular speaker, and he was put on the Harrison Electoral ticket with the understanding he should canvass the State. Edward D. Baker was also entered as a campaign orator, and wherever he spoke he carried his audience captive by the power of his eloquence and the strength of his arguments. He was one of the most effective stump-speakers I ever listened to. It was his wonderful eloquence and his power as a stump-speaker that elected him to Congress from Illinois in a district to which he did not belong, and made him a United States Senator from Oregon when he was a citizen of California.

John T. Stuart was already known, by his successful canvass with Douglas in 1838, as an able speaker and a popular man; and John J. Hardin of Jacksonville (killed at Bucna Vista) was widely known as a popular and successful orator. These Springfield Whigs led off in canvassing the State for Harrison in 1840.

Lincoln and Baker were assigned to the "Wabash country," where, as Baker once told me, they would make speeches one day and shake with the ague the next. It is hard to realize at this day what it was to make a political canvass in Illinois half a century gone by. There were no railroads and but few stage-lines. The speakers were obliged to travel on horseback, carrying their saddlebags filled with "hickory" shirts and woolen socks. They were frequently obliged to travel long distances, through swamps and over prairies, to meet their appointments. The accommodations were invariably wretched; and, no matter how tired, jaded, and worn the speaker might be, he was obliged to respond to the call of the waiting and eager audiences.

LINCOLN AT THE SUPREME COURT MEETING.

I never met Mr. Lincoln till the first time I attended the Supreme Court at Springfield in the winter of 1843 and 1844. He had already achieved a certain reputation as a public speaker, and was rapidly gaining distinction as a lawyer. He had already become widely known as a Whig politician, and his advice and counsel were much sought for by members of the party all over the State. One of the great features in Illinois nearly half a century gone by was the meeting of the Supreme Court of the State. There was but one term of the court a year, and that was held first at Vandalia and then at Springfield. The lawyers from every part of the State had to follow their cases there for final adjudication, and they gathered there from all the principal towns of the State. The occasion served as a reunion of a large number of the ablest men in the State. Many of them had been dragged for hundreds of miles over horrible roads in stage-coaches or by private conveyance. For many years I traveled from Galena, one of the most remote parts of the State, to Springfield in a stage-coach, occupying usually three days and four nights, traveling incessantly, and arriving at the end of the journey more dead than alive. The Supreme Court library was in the court-room, and there the lawyers would gather to look up their authorities and prepare their cases. In the evening it was a sort of rendezvous for general conversation, and I hardly ever knew of an evening to pass without Mr. Lincoln putting in his appearance. He was a man of the most social disposition, and was never so happy as when surrounded by congenial friends. His penchant for story-telling is well known, and he was more happy in that line than any man I ever knew. But many stories have been invented and attributed to him that he never heard of.

Never shall I forget him as he appeared almost every evening in the court-room, sitting in a cane-bottom chair leaning up against the partition, his feet on a round of the chair, and surrounded by many listeners. But there was one thing: he never pressed his stories on unwilling ears, nor endeavored to absorb all attention to himself. But his anecdotes were all so droll, so original, so appropriate, and so illustrative of passing incidents that one never wearied. He never repeated a story or an anecdote, nor vexed the dull ears of a drowsy man by thrice-told tales; and he enjoyed a good story from another as much as any person. There were many good story-tellers in that group of lawyers that assembled evenings in the Supreme Court-room, and among them was the Hon. Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State under Gov. Ford from 1843 to 1846. Mr. Campbell was a brilliant man and a celebrated wit. The lawyers of that day were brought much closer together than they ever had been since, and the esprit de corps was much more marked. Coming from long distances and suffering great privations in their journeys, they usually remained a considerable time in attendance upon the court. Among the noted lawyers at this time, the friends and associates of Mr. Lincoln, who subsequently reached high political distinction, were John J. Hardin, falling bravely at the head of his regiment at Buena Vista; Lyman Trumbull, for eighteen years United States Senator from Illinois; James A. McDougall, Attorney-General of Illinois, and subsequently member of Congress and United States Senator from California; Stephen A. Douglas, Edward D. Baker, Thompson Campbell, Joseph Gillespie, O. B. Ficklin, Archibald Williams, James Shields Isaac N. Arnold (who was to become Mr. Lincoln's biographer), Norman H. Purple; O. H. Browning, subsequently United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior; Judge Thomas Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court; and many others, all the contemporaries of Mr. Lincoln, and always holding with him the most cordial and friendly relations.

"OLD ABE."

In the Presidential campaign of 1844, Mr. Lincoln canvassed the State very thoroughly for Mr. Clay, and added much to his already well-established reputation as a stump-speaker. His reputation also as a lawyer had steadily increased. In August, 1846, he was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Springfield district. Ceasing to attend the courts at Springfield, I saw but little of Mr. Lincoln for a few years. We met at the celebrated River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, held July 5, 6, and 7, 1847. He was simply a looker-on, and took no leading part in the convention. His dress and personal appearance on that occasion could not well be forgotten. It was then for the first time I heard him called Old Abe. Old Abe as applied to him seemed strange enough, as he was then a young man only 36 years of age. One afternoon several of us sat on the sidewalk under the balcony in front of the Sherman House, and among the number the accomplished scholar and unrivaled orator, Lisle Smith. He suddenly interrupted the conversation by exclaiming, "There is Lincoln on the other side of the street! Just look at 'Old Abe!'" And from that time we all called him "Old Abe." No one who saw him can forget his personal appearance at that time. Tall, angular, and awkward, he had on a short-waisted, thin swallow-tail coat, a short vest of the same material, thin pantaloons scarcely coming down to his ankles, a straw hat, and a pair of brogans, with woolen socks.

Mr. Lincoln was always a great favorite with young men, particularly with the younger members of the bar. It was a popularity not run after, but which followed. He never used the arts of the demagog to ingratiate himself with any person. Beneath his ungainly exterior he wore a golden heart. He was ever ready to do an act of kindness whenever in his power, particularly to the poor and lowly.

LINCOLN IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Lincoln took his seat in Congress the first Monday in December, 1847. I was in attendance on the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington that winter, and, as he was the only member of Congress from the State who was in harmony with my own political sentiments, I saw much of him and passed a good deal of time in his room. He belonged to a mess that boarded at Mrs. Spriggs', in "Duff Green's Row" on Capitol Hill. At the first session the mess was composed of John Blanchard, John Dickey, A. R. McIlvaine, James Pollock, John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Elisha Embree of Indiana, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, A. Lincoln of Illinois, and P. W. Tompkins of Mississippi. The same members composed the mess at Mrs. Spriggs' the short session, with the exception of Judge Embree and Mr. Tompkins. Without exception, these gentlemen are all dead.

He sat in the old hall of the House of Representatives, and for the long session was so unfortunate as to draw one of the most undesirable seats in the hall. He participated but little in the active business of the House, and made personal acquaintance of but few members. He was attentive and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and followed the course of legislation closely. When he took his seat in the House the campaign of 1848 for President was just opening. Out of the small number of Whig members of Congress who were favorable to the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whig Convention he was one of the most ardent and outspoken.

AT THE TAYLOR INAUGURATION BALL.

I was again in Washington part of the winter of 1849 (after the election of Gen. Taylor), and saw much of Mr. Lincoln. A small number of mutual friends—including Mr. Lincoln—made

up a party to attend the inauguration ball together. It was by far the most brilliant inauguration ball ever given. Of course Mr. Lincoln had never seen anything of the kind before. One of the most modest and unpretending guests present, he could not have dreamed that like honors were to come to him almost within a decade. He was greatly interested in all that was to be seen, and we did not take our departure until 3 or 4 o clock in the morniug. When we went to the cloak and hat room Mr. Lincoln had no trouble in findiug his short cloak, which little more than covered his shoulders, but after a long search was unable to find his hat. After an hour he gave up all idea of finding it. Taking his cloak on his arm he walked out into Jud ciary square, deliberately adjustiug it on his shoulders, and started off bareheaded for his lodgings. It would be hard to forget the sight ot that tall and slim man, with his short cloak thrown over his shoulders, starting for his long walk home on Capitol Hill at 4 o'clock in the morning without any hat on. Aud this incident is akin to one related to me by the Librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Lincoln came to the library one day for the purpose of procuring some law-books which he wanted to take to his room for examiuation. Getting together all the books he wanted, he placed them in a pile on a table. Taking a large bandana handkerchief from his pocket, he tied them up, and, putting a stick which he had brought with him through a knot he had made in the handkerchief, and adjusting the package of books to his stick, he shouldered it and marched off from the library to his room. In a few days he returned the books in the same way.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1854 AND THE SENATORIAL CONTEST OF 1855.

Mr. Lincoln declined to run for Congress for a second term, 1848. His old partner and friend, Judge Stephen T. Logan, was the Whig candidate, and, to the amazement of every one, was defeated by a Democrat, Col. Thomas L. Harris of "Menard" County. From 1849, on returning from Congress, until 1854, Mr. Lincoln practiced law mo c assiduously than ever before. In respect to that period of his life he once wrote to a friend:

I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again.

There was a great upturning in the political situation in Illinois, brought about by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. In the fall of that year an election was to be held in Illinois for members of Congress and for members of the Legislature, which was to elect a successor to Gen. Shields, who had committed what was to the people of Illinois the unpardonable sin of voting for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. There was something in that legislatiou which was particularly revolting to Mr. Lincoln, as it outraged all his ideas of political honesty and fair dealing. There was an exciting canvass in the State, and Mr. Lincoln entered into it with great spirit, and accomplished great results by his powerful speeches. From his standing in the State, and from the great service he had rendered in the campaign, it was agreed that, if the Republicans and anti-Nebraska men should carry the Legislature, Mr. Lincoln would succeed Gen. Shields. I know that he himself expected it. There is a long and painful history of that Senatorial contest yet to be written, and, when the whole truth is disclosed, it will throw a flood of new light on the character of Mr. Lincoln, and will add new lustre to his greatness, his generosity, his magnanimity, and his patriotism. There is no event in Mr. Lincoln's entire political career that brought to him so much disappointment and chagrin as his defeat for United States Senator in 1855, but he accepted the situation uncomplainingly, and never indulged in reproaches or criticism upon any one; but, on the other hand, he always formed excuses for those who had been charged in not acting in good faith towards him and to those with whom he was associated. He never forgot the obligations he was under to those who had faithfully stood by him in his contest, through good report and evil report. Allied to him by the strongest ties of personal and political friendship, I did all in m power to secure for him, which I did, the support of the members of the Legislature from my Congressional district. The day after the election for Senator he addressed to me a long letter, several pages of letter-paper, giving a detailed account of the contest, and the reasons of his action in persuading his friends to vote for and elect Judge Trumbull, and expressing the opinion that I would have acted in the same way if I had been in his place. He then says:

I regret my defeat moderately, but am not nervous about it. . . . Perhaps it is as well for our grand cause that Trumbull is elected.

He then closes his letter as follows:

With my grateful acknowledgments for the kind, active, and continual interest you have taken for me in this matter, allow me to subscribe myself, yours forever, A. LINCOLN.

The last day of the balloting in the Legislature it seemed inevitable that a Nebraska Democrat would be elected United States Senator. Judge Trumbull had the votes of five anti-Nebraska Democrats. And of this crisis Mr. Lincoln writes to me:

So I determined to strike at once, and accordingly advising my friends to go for him, which they did, and elected him on that, the tenth ballot.

Though the failure to elect Mr. Lincoln brought griet to many hearts, yet the election of Judge Trumbull was well received by the entire anti-Nebraska party in the State. He proved himself an able, true, and loyal Senator, rendered great service to the Union cause, and proved himself a worthy representative of a great, loyal, and patriotic State.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

Notwithstanding the great satisfaction with which Judge Trumbull's election had been received there was a deep and profound feeling among the old Whigs, the Republicans, and many anti-Nebraska Democrats that Mr. Lincoln should have had the position and that he had not been fairly treated. But never a complaint or a suggestion of that kind escaped the lips of Mr. Lincoln. Cheerily, and bravely, and contentedly he went back to his law-office, and business poured in upon him more than ever. In stepping one side and securing the election of Judge Trumbull he "builded better than he knew." Had Mr. Lincoln been elected Senator at that time he would never have had the canvass with Judge Douglas in 1858—never have been elected President in 1860 to leave a name that will never die. From 1855 to 1858 Mr. Lincoln was absorbed in the practice of his profession, though he took an active part in the canvass of 1856, when the gallant Col. Bissell was elected Governor. But what was somewhat remarkable, in all this time, without the least personal effort, and without any resort to the usual devices of politicians, Mr. Lincoln's popularity continued to increase in every portion of the State. In the fall of 1858 there was to be an election of a Legislature which would choose a successor to Judge Douglas, whose term of service was to expire March 3, 1859. The Republican party by this time had become completely organized and solidified, and in Illinois the Republican and Democratic parties squarely confronted each other. Everywhere, by common consent, no Republican candidate for Senator was spoken of except Mr. Lincoln. In the Republican State Convention, in the summer of 1858, a resolution was unanimously passed designating Mr. Lincoln as the unanimous choice of the Republicans of the State as the candidate for United States Senator to succeed Judge Douglas. That action is without precedent in the State, and shows the deep hold Mr. Lincoln had on his party.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS—THE FREEPORT DISCUSSION.

Without being designated by any authorized body of Democrats, yet by common consent of the party, Judge Douglas became the candidate of the Democratic party. No other candidates were mentioned on either side, either directly or indirectly. The seven joint discussions which the candidates had in different parts of the State have become a part of the political history of the country. It was the battle of the giants. The parties were rallied as one man to the enthusiastic support of their respective candidates, and it is hard for any one not in the State at the time to measure the excitement which everywhere prevailed. There was little talk about Republicanism and Democracy, but it was all "Lincoln and Douglas," or "Douglas and Lincoln." I attended one of these joiut discussions. It was at Freeport, in my Congressional district, which was the bulwark of Republicanism in the State. Two years later it gave Mr. Lincoln a majority for President of nearly 14,000, and my own majority for member of Congress was about the same. The Freeport discussion was held in August. The day was bright, but the wind sweeping down the prairies gave us a chilly afternoon for an out-of-door gathering. In company with a large number of Galena people we reached Freeport by train about 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Lincoln had come in from the south the same morning, and we found him at the Brewster House, which was a sort of rallying-point for the Republicans. He had stood his campaign well, and was in splendid condition. He was surrounded all the forenoon by sturdy Republicans, who had come long distances, not only to hear him speak but to see him, and it was esteemed the greatest privilege to shake hands with "Honest Old Abe." He had a kind word or some droll remark for every one, and it is safe to say that no one who spoke to him that day will ever have the interview effaced from memory. The meeting was held on a vacant piece of ground, not far from the centre of the town. The crowd was immense and the enthusiasm great. Each party tried to outdo each other in the applause for its own candidate. The speaking commenced, but the chilly air dampened the ardor of the audience. Mr. Lincoln spoke deliberately and apparently under a deep sense of the responsibility which rested upon him. The questions he propounded to Mr. Douglas he had put in writing (and the answers to which sounded the political death-knell of Mr. Douglas); he read slowly, and with great distinctness. The speech of Mr. Douglas was not up to his usual standard. He was evidently embarrassed by the questions, and floundered in his replies. The crowd was large, the wind was chilly, and there was necessarily much "noise and confusion," and the audience did not take in the vast importance of the debate. On the whole, it may be said that neither party was fully satisfied with the speeches, and the meeting broke up without any display of enthusiasm.

THE SPRINGFIELD MEETING OF 1860.

It is not the purpose of this paper to follow the incidents of the Presidential campaign of 1860. The great event in Illinois was the monster Republican mass-meetiug held at Springfield during the canvass. It was a meeting for the whole State, and more in the nature of a personal welcome to Mr. Lincoln than a political gathering. It was one of the most enormous and impressive gatherings I had ever witnessed. Mr. Lincoln, surrounded by some intimate friends, sat on the balcony of his humble home. It took hours for all the delegations to file before him, and there was no token of enthusiasm wanting. He was deeply touched by the manifestations of personal and political friendships, and returned all his salutations in that off-hand and kindly manner which belonged to him. E. B. WASHBURNE.

BOOKER WASHINGTON SPEAKS ON LINCOLN

Southern Colored Leader Was Guest of Honor at Banquet of Boston City Club.

GOV. DRAPER INTRODUCED SPEAKER OF EVENING

First Knowledge of the Great Emancipator Was Obtained from His Slave Mother.

Booker T. Washington was the guest of the evening at the banquet given by the Boston City Club, and the principal speaker in the Lincoln celebration following. One hundred and fifty were at the dinner, and more than 600 crowded into the hall upstairs to hear Mr. Washington. Geoffrey B. Lehy, president of the Boston City Club, introduced Gov. Draper, who presided during the evening. He introduced Mr. Washington by saying: "The cause of the war was slavery—the result was abolition. As the freeing of the slaves had its initiative in Boston, it is fitting that in Boston we should hold a Lincoln celebration, and it is equally fitting that the great leader of the freed race should pay a tribute to the great liberator of the race. I am pleased and honored to introduce Booker T. Washington."

On the platform with the president of the club, Gov. Draper and Mr. Washington were Capt. J. E. Bloom, Robert Treat Paine, F. Spencer Baldwin, James P. Munroe, Ernest Aves of London, J. J. Meyers and Maj. H. M. schools existing with 30,000 teachers; in the 170 industrial schools and colleges; in the 23,000 ministers and 26,000 churches. But above all this, he lives in the steady and unalterable determination of 10,000,000 of black citizens to continue to climb year by year the ladder of the highest usefulness and to perfect themselves in strong, robust character. For making all this possible Lincoln lives.

"But, again, for a higher reason he lives tonight in every corner of the republic. To set the physical man free is much. To set the spiritual man free is more. So often the keeper is on the inside of the prison bars and the prisoner on the outside.

"As an individual, grateful as I am to Lincoln for freedom of body, my gratitude is still greater for freedom of soul—the liberty which permits one to live up in that atmosphere where he refuses to permit sectional or racial hatred to drag down, to warp and narrow his soul.

"The signing of the emancipation proclamation was a great event, and yet it was but the symbol of another, still greater, and more momentous. We who celebrate this anniversary should not forget that the same pen, that gave freedom to 4,000,000 of African slaves, at the same time struck the shackles from the souls of 27,000,000 of Americans of another color.

"In any country, regardless of what its laws say, wherever people act upon the idea that the disadvantage of one man is the good of another, there slavery exists. Wherever in any country the whole people feel that the happiness of all is dependent upon the happiness of the weakest, there freedom exists.

Welfare of Each Is Good of All.

"In abolishing slavery, Lincoln proclaimed the principle that, even in the case of the humblest and weakest of mankind, the welfare of each is still the good of all. In re-establishing in this country the principle that, at bottom, the interests of humanity and of the individual are one, he freed men's souls from spiritual bondage; he freed them to mutual helpfulness. Henceforth no man of any race, either in the North or in the South, need feel constrained to fear or hate his brother.

"By the same token that Lincoln made America free, he pushed back the boundaries of freedom everywhere, gave the spirit of liberty a wider influence throughout the world and re-established the dignity of man as man. By the same act that freed my race, he said to the civilized and uncivilized world, that man everywhere must be free, and that man everywhere must be enlightened, and the Lincoln spirit of freedom and fair play will never cease to spread and son of his race or color. One man cannot hold another man down in the ditch without remaining down in the ditch with him. One who goes through life with his eyes closed against all that is good in another race is weakened and circumscribed, as one who fights in a battle with one hand tied behind him.

"Lincoln was in the truest sense great because he unfettered himself. He climbed up out of the valley where his vision was narrowed and weakened by the fog and miasma, onto the mountain top where in a pure and unclouded atmosphere he could see the truth which enabled him to rate all men at their true worth. Growing out of this anniversary season and atmosphere, may there crystallize a resolve throughout the nation that on such a mountain the American people will strive to live.

Owe Debt to Him as a Man.

"We owe, then, to Lincoln, physical freedom, moral freedom, and yet this is not all. There is a debt of gratitude which we, as individuals, no matter of what race or nation, must recognize as due Abraham Lincoln, not for what he did as chief executive of the nation, but for what he did as a man. In his rise from the most abject poverty and ignorance to a position of high usefulness and power, he taught the world one of the greatest of all lessons. In fighting his own battle up from obscurity and squalor, he fought the battle of every other individual and race that is down, and so helped to pull up every other human who was down. People so often forget that by every inch that the lowest man crawls up he makes it easier for every other man to get up.

"Today throughout the world, because Lincoln lived, struggled and triumphed, every boy who is ignorant, is in poverty, is despised or discouraged, holds his head a little higher. His heart beats a little faster, his ambition to do something and be something is a little stronger, because Lincoln blazed the way.

"To my race, the life of Abraham Lincoln has its special lesson at this point in our career. In so far as his life emphasizes patience,, long suffering, sincerity, naturalness, dogged determination, and courage; courage to avoid the superficial, courage to persistently seek the substance instead of the shadow, it points the road for my people to travel.

"As a race we are learning, I believe, in an increasing degree, that the best way for us to honor the memory of our emancipator is by seeking to imitate him. Like Lincoln of his race or color. One man cannot hold another man down in the ditch without remaining down in the ditch with him. One who goes through life with his eyes closed against all that is good in another race is weakened and circumscribed, as one who fights in a battle with one hand tied behind him.

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"As a race we are learning, I believe, in an increasing degree, that the best way for us to honor the memory of our emancipator is by seeking to imitate him. Like Lincoln been a bequest; it has been a conquest.

In the final test the success of our race will be in proportion to the service that it renders to the world. In the long run the badge of service is the badge of sovereignty.

Possessed Patience in Highest Degree.

"With all his other elements of strength, Abraham Lincoln possessed in the highest degree patience and, as I have said, courage. The highest form of courage is not always that exhibited on the battlefield in the midst of the glare of trumpets and the waving of banners. The highest courage is of the Lincoln kind. It is the same kind of courage, made possible by the new life and the new possibilities furnished by Lincoln's proclamation, displayed by thousands of men and women of my race every year who are going out from Tuskegee and other negro institutions in the South to lift up their fellows. When they go, often into lonely and secluded districts, with little thought of salary, with little thought of personal welfare, no drums beat, no banners fly, no friends stand by to cheer them on; but these brave young souls who are erecting schoolhouses, creating school systems, prolonging school terms, teaching the people to buy homes, build houses and live decent lives, are fighting the battles of this country just as truly and bravely as any persons who go forth to fight battles against a foreign foe.

"In paying my respect to the great emancipator of my race, I desire to say a word here and now in behalf of an element of brave and true white men of the South who, though they saw in Lincoln's policy the ruin of all they believed in and hoped for, have loyally accepted the results of the civil war and are today working with a courage few people in the North can understand to uplift the Negro in the South and complete the emancipation that Lincoln began. I am tempted to say that it certainly required as high a degree of courage for men of the type of Robert E. Lee and John B. Gordon to accept the results of the war in the manner and spirit which they did as that which Grant and Sherman displayed in fightng the physical battles that saved the Union.

"Lincoln, also, was a southern man by birth, but he was one of those white men of whom there is a large and growing class who resented the idea that in order to assert and maintain the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race it was necessary that another group of humanity should be kept in ignorance.

"Lincoln was not afraid or ashamed to come into contact with the lowly of

Washington, Booker T.

Washington, Booker T.

BOOKER TALKS OF LINCOLN

HIS FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR.

LINCOLN YET IN ALL LIVES

Will Ever Live in All Lives as Long as Time Shall Last— His Courage of Patience.

Nebraska State Journal
1909

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Booker T. Washington delivered an address on Abraham Lincoln before the Republican club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel today. He said:

"You ask that which he found a piece of property and turned into a free American citizen to speak to you tonight on Abraham Lincoln. I am not fitted by ancestry or training to be your teacher tonight for, as I have stated, I was born a slave.

"My first knowledge of Abraham Lincoln came in this way: I was awakened early one morning before the dawn of day as I lay wrapped in a bundle of rags on the dirt of our slave cabin by the prayers of my mother, just before leaving for her day's work, as she was kneeling over my body earnestly praying that Abraham Lincoln might succeed and that one day she and her boy might be free. You give me the opportunity here this evening to celebrate with you and the nation the answer to that prayer.

"Says the Great Book somewhere, 'though a man die, yet shall he live.' If this is true of the ordinary man, how much more is it true of the hero of the hour and the hero of the century—Abraham Lincoln? One hundred years of the life and influence of Lincoln is the story of the struggles, the trials, ambitions and triumphs of the people of our complex American civilization. Interwoven into the warp and woof of this human complexity is the moving story of men and women of nearly every race and color in their progress from slavery to freedom, from poverty to wealth, from weakness to power, from ignorance to intelligence. Knit into the life of Abraham Lincoln is the story and success of the nation in the blending of all tongues, religions, colors, races, into one composite nation, leaving each group and race free to live its own separate social life and yet all a part of the great whole.

Great Boon Conferred.

"'If a man die, shall he live?' Answering this question as applied to our martyred president, perhaps you expect me to confine my words of appreciation to the great boon which, through him, was conferred upon my race. My undying gratitude and that of ten millions of my race for this and yet more. To have been the instrument used by Providence through which four millions of slaves, now grown into ten millions of free citizens, were made free, would bring eternal fame within itself, but this is not the only claim that Lincoln has upon our sense of gratitude and appreciation. Here let me add, however, that these black millions in whom Lincoln and those who held up his hands had faith, have sought to justify that confidence.

"By the side of Armstrong and Garrison, Lincoln lives today. In the very highest sense he lives in the present more potently than fifty years ago, for that which is seen is temporal, that which is unseen is eternal. He lives who goes through life with his eyes closed against all that is good in another race is weakened and circumscribed, as one who fights in a battle with one hand tied behind him. Lincoln was in the truest sense great because he unfettered himself. He climbed up out of the valley where his vision was narrowed and weakened by the fog and miasma, onto the mountain top where in a pure and unclouded atmosphere he could see the truth which enabled him to rate all men at their true worth. Growing out of this anniversary season and atmosphere, may there crystallize a resolve throughout the nation that on such a mountain the American people will strive and live.

"We owe, then, to Lincoln, physical freedom, moral freedom, and yet this is not all. There is a debt of gratitude which we, as individuals, no matter of what race or nation, must recognize as due Abraham Lincoln, not for what he did as chief executive of the nation, but for what he did as a man. In his rise from the most abject poverty and ignorance to a position of high usefulness and power, he taught the world one of the greatest of all lessons. In fighting his own battle up from obscurity and squalor, he fought the battle of every other individual and race that is down, and so helped to pull up every other human who was down. People so often forget that by every inch that the lowest man rises up he makes it easier for every other man to get up. Today throughout the world, because Lincoln lived, struggled and triumphed, every boy who is ignorant, is in poverty, is despised or discouraged, holds his head a little higher. His heart beats a little faster, his ambition to do something is a little stronger, because Lincoln blazed the way.

Special Lesson to Black Race.

"To my race, the life of Abraham Lincoln has its special lesson at this point in our career. In so far as his life emphasizes patience, long suffering, sincerity, naturalness, dogged determination and courage; courage to avoid the superficial; courage to persistently seek the substance instead of the shadow, it points the road for my people to travel. As a race we are learning, I believe, in an increasing degree, that the best way for us to honor the memory of our emancipator is by seeking to imitate him. Like Lincoln, the negro race should seek to be simple, without bigotry and without ostentation. There is greater power in simplicity. Great men are usually simple men. Great races are those that strive after simplicity. We, as a race, should, like Lincoln, have moral courage to be what we are, and not pretend to be what we are not. We should keep in mind that no one can degrade us except ourselves; that if we are worthy no influence can defeat us. Like other races, the negro will often meet obstacles, often be sorely tried and tempted, but we must keep in mind that freedom, in the broadest and highest sense, has never been a bequest; it has been a conquest. In the final test, the success of our race will be in proportion to the service that it renders to the world. In the long run, the badge of service is the badge of sovereignty.

The Courage of Patience.

"With all his other elements of strength, Abraham Lincoln possessed in the highest degree patience and, as I have said, courage. The highest form of courage is not always that exhibited on the battle field in the midst of the glare and excitement of trumpets and the waving of banners. The highest courage is of the Lincoln kind. It is the same kind of courage, made possible by the new life and the new possibilities furnished by Lincoln'n proclamation, displayed by thousands of men and women of my race every year who are going out

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in the 32,000 young men and women of the negro race learning trades and useful occupations; in the 200,000 farms acquired by those he freed; in the more than 400,000 homes built; in the forty-six banks established, and 10,000 stores owned; in the $550,000,000 worth of taxable property in hand; in the 28,000 public schools existing with 30,000 teachers; in the 170 industrial schools and colleges; in the 23,000 ministers and 26,000 churches. But above all this, he lives in the steady and unalterable determination of ten millions of black citizens to continue to climb year by year the ladder of the highest usefulness and to perfect themselves in strong, robust character. For making all this possible Lincoln lives.

Spiritual Freedom the Greater.

"But, again, for a higher reason he lives tonight in every corner of the republic. To set the physical man free is much. To set the spiritual man free is more. So often the keeper is on the inside of the prison bars and the prisoner on the outside. As an individual, grateful as I am to Lincoln for freedom of body, my gratitude is still greater for freedom of soul—the liberty which permits one to live up in that atmosphere where he refused to permit sectional or racial hatred to drag down, to warp and narrow his soul. The signing of the emancipation proclamation was a great event, and yet is was but the symbol of another, still greater, and more momentous. We who celebrate this anniversary should not forget that the same pen that gave a freedom to four millions of African slaves, at the same time struck the shackles from the souls of twenty-seven millions of Americans of another color.

"In any country, regardless of what its laws are wherever people act upon the idea that the disadvantage of one man is the good of another, there slavery exists. Wherever in any country the whole people feel that the happiness of all is dependent upon the happiness of the weakest, there freedom exists. In abolishing slavery, Lincoln proclaimed the principle that, even in the case of the humblest and weakest of mankind, the welfare of each is still the good of all. In re-establishing in this country the principle that, at bottom, the interests of humanity and of the individual are now, he freed men's souls from spiritual bondage; he freed them to mutual helpfulness. Henceforth no man of any race either in the north or in the south, need feel constrained to fear or hate his brother. By the same token that Lincoln made America free, he pushed back the boundaries of freedom everywhere, he gave the spirit of liberty a wider influence throughout the world, and re-established the dignity of man as man. By the same act that freed my race, he said to the civilized and uncivilized world, that man everywhere must be free, and that man everywhere must be enlightened, and the Lincoln spirit of freedom and fair play will never cease to spread and grow in power till throughout the world all men shall know the truth, and the truth shall make them free.

Lincoln's Far-Seeing Wisdom.

"Lincoln in his day was wise enough to recognize that which is true in the present and for all time, that in a state of slavery and ignorance man renders the lowest and most costly form of service to his fellows. In a state of freedom and enlightment he renders the highest and most helpful form of service. The world is fast learning that of all forms of slavery, there is none that is so hurtful and degrading as that form of slavery which tempts one human being to hate another by reason of his race or color. One man can not hold another man down in the ditch without remaining down in the ditch with him. One from Tuskogee and other negro institutions in the south to lift up their fellows. When they go, often into lonely and secluded districts, with little thought of personal welfare, no drums beating, no banners flying, no friends standing by to cheer them on; but these brave young souls who are erecting school houses, creating school systems, prolonging school terms, teaching the people to buy homes, building houses and living decent lives, are fighting the battles of this country as truly and bravely as any persons who go forth to fight battles against a foreign foe, and in paying my respect to the great emancipator of my race, I desire to say a word here and now in behalf of an element of brave and true white men of the south who, though they saw in Lincoln's policy the ruin of all which they believed in and hoped for, have loyally accepted the results of the civil war and are today working with a courage few people in the north can understand to uplift the negro in the south and complete the emancipation that Lincoln began. I am tempted to say that it certainly required as high a degree of courage for men of the type of Robert E. Lee and John B. Gordon to accept the results of the war in the manner and spirit which they did as that which Grant and Sherman displayed in fighting the physical battles that saved the union.

Was Friend of the Lowly.

"Lincoln, also, was a southern man by birth, but he was one of those white men of whom there is a large and growing class who resented the idea that in order to assert and maintain the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race it was necessary that another group of humanity should be kept in ignorance. Lincoln was not afraid or ashamed to come into contact with the lowly of all races. His reputation and social position were not of such a transitory and transparent kind that he was afraid that he would lose them by being just and kind, even to a man of dark skin. I always pity from the bottom of my heart any man who feels that somebody else must be kept down or in ignorance in order that he may appear great by comparison. It requires no courage for a strong man to kick a weak one down. Lincoln lives today because he had the courage which made him refuse to hate the man at the south or the man at the north, when they did not agree with him. He had the courage as well as the patience and foresight to suffer in silence, to be misunderstood, to be abused, to refuse to revile when reviled. For he knew that if he was right the ridicule of today would be the applause of tomorrow. He knew, too, that at some time in the distant future our nation would repent of the folly of cursing our public servants while they live and blessing them only when they die. In this connection I can not refrain from suggesting the question to the millions of voices raised today in his praise, 'Why did you not say it yesterday?' Yesterday, when one word of approval and gratitude would have meant so much to him in strengthening his hand and heart.

Recall Deeds With Grateful Hearts.

"As we recall tonight his deeds and words, we can do so with grateful hearts and strong faith in the future for the spread of righteousness. The civilization of the world is going forward, not backward. Here and there for a little season the progress of mankind may seem to halt or tarry by the wayside or even appear to slide backward, but the trend is ever onward and upward, and will be until someone can invent and enforce a law to stop the progress of civilization. In goodness and liberality, the world moves forward. It goes forward beneficently, but it moves forward relentlessly. In the last analysis, the forces of nature are behind the moral progress of the world, and the forces will crush into powder any group of humanity that resists this progress.

"As we gather here, brothers all, in common joy and thanksgiving for the life of Lincoln, may I not ask that you, the worthy representatives of seventy millions of white Americans, join heart and hand with the ten millions of black Americans—these ten millions who speak your tongue, profess your religion—who have never lifted their voices or hands except in defense of their country's honor and their country's flag—and swear eternal fealty to the memory and traditions of the sainted Lincoln. I repeat, may we not join with your race, and let all of us here highly resolve that justice, good will and peace shall be the motto of our lives. If this be true, in the highest sense Lincoln shall not have lived and died in vain.

"And, finally, gathering inspiration and encouragement from this hour and Lincoln's life, I pledge to you and to the nation that my race, in so far as I can speak for it, which in the past, whether in ignorance or intelligence, whether in slavery or in freedom, has always been true to the stars and stripes and to the highest and best interests of this country, will strive to so deport itself that it shall reflect nothing but the highest credit upon the whole people in the north and in the south."

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Washington, Booker T.

A FREED SLAVE SPEAKS

Booker T. Washington sees that Lincoln emancipated not one Race, but the human Race, the World over.

HAS FAITH IN THE SOUTH OF TODAY

Pays his Tribute to the Courage of Men like General Lee and Gordon, on losing Side, for Way they set to Work.

New York, Feb. 12.—Booker T. Washington delivered an address on Abraham Lincoln before the Republican Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today. He said:

"You ask that which he found a piece of property and turned into a free American citizen to speak to you tonight on Abraham Lincoln.

"I am not fitted by ancestry or training to be your teacher tonight, for I was born a slave. My first knowledge of Abraham Lincoln came in this way: I was awakened early one morning before the dawn of day as I lay wrapped in a bundle of rags on the dirt of our slave cabin by my mother, just before leaving for her day's work, kneeling over my body earnestly praying that Abraham Lincoln might succeed and that one day she and her boy might be free. You give me the opportunity here this evening to celebrate with you and the nation the answer to that prayer.

"Says the great book somewhere, though a man die, yet shall he live. If this is true of the ordinary man, how much more true is it of the hero of the hour and the hero of the century, Abraham Lincoln? One hundred years of the life and influence of Lincoln is the story of the struggles, the trials, ambitions and triumphs of the people of our complex American civilization.

"Interwoven into the warp and woof of this human complexity is the moving story of men and women of nearly every race and color in their progress from slavery to freedom, from poverty to wealth, from weakness to power, from ignorance to intelligence. Knit into the life of Abraham Lincoln is the story and success of the nation in the blending of all tongues, religions, colors, races, into the composite nation, leaving each group and race to live its own separate social life and yet all a part of the great whole.

"If a man die shall he live? Answering this question as applied to our martyred President, perhaps you expect me to confine my words of appreciation to the great boon which, through him, was conferred upon my race. To have been the instrument used by Providence through which 4,000,000 of slaves, now grown into 10,000,000 of free citizens, were made free, would bring eternal fame within itself, but this is not the only claim that Lincoln has upon our sense of gratitude and appreciation.

Still lives Today.

"By the side of Armstrong and Garrison, Lincoln lives today, in the very highest sense he lives in the present more potently than 50 years ago, for that which is seen is temporal, that which is unseen is eternal. He lives in the 32,000 young men and women of the negro race learning trades and useful occupations; in the 200,000 farms acquired by those he freed; in the more than 400,000 homes built; in the 46 banks established, and 10,000 stores owned; in the $550,000,000 worth of taxable property in hand; in the 28,000 public schools existing with 30,000 teachers; in the 170 industrial schools and colleges; in the 23,000 ministers and 26,000 churches. But above all this, he lives in the steady and unalterable determination of ten millions of black citizens to continue to climb year by year the ladder of the highest usefulness and to perfect themselves in strong, robust character. For making all this possible Lincoln lives.

"But, again, for a higher reason he lives tonight in every corner of the Republic. To set the physical man free is much. To set the spiritual man free is more. So often the keeper is on the inside of the prison bars and the prisoner on the outside.

"The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation was a great event, one we, who celebrate this anniversary should not forget that the same pen that gave freedom to 4,000,000 slaves, at the same time struck the shackles from the souls of 27,000,000 of Americans of another color.

"In any country where the disadvantage of one man is the good of another, there slavery exists. Wherever in any country the whole people feel that the happiness of all is dependent upon the happiness of the weakest, there freedom exists.

Freed the whole World.

"By the same act that freed my race, Lincoln said to the world that man everywhere must be free, and that man everywhere must be enlightened, and the Lincoln spirit of freedom and fair play will never cease to spread and grow in power till throughout the world all men shall know the truth, and the truth shall make them free.

"The world is fast learning that of all forms of slavery, there is none that is so hurtful and degrading as that form of slavery which tempts one human being to hate another by reason of his race or color. One man cannot hold another man down in the ditch without remaining down in the ditch with him.

"We owe to Lincoln, physical freedom, moral freedom, and yet, this is not all. There is a debt of gratitude which we all, no matter of what race or nation, must recognize as due Abraham Lincoln, for what he did as a man. In his rise from the most abject poverty and ignorance to a position of high usefulness and power, he taught the world one of the greatest of all lessons. In fighting his own battle up from obscurity and squalor, he fought the battle of every other individual and race that is down. People so often forget that by every inch that the lowest man crawls up he makes it easier for every other man to get up. Today, throughout the world, because Lincoln lived, struggled and triumphed, every boy who is ignorant, is in poverty, is despised or discouraged, holds his head a little higher. His heart beats a little faster, his ambition to do something and be something is a little stronger, because Lincoln blazed the way.

"As a race, we are learning that the best way for us to honor the memory of our Emancipator is by seeking to imitate him. Like Lincoln, the negro race should seek to be simple, without bigotry and without ostentation. There is great power in simplicity.

"We, as a race, should like Lincoln, have moral courage to be what we are, and not pretend to be what we are not. We should keep in mind that no one can degrade us except ourselves; that if we are worthy, no influence can defeat us. Like other races, the negro will often meet obstacles, often be sorely tried and tempted, but we must keep in mind that freedom, in the broadest and highest sense, has never been a bequest; it has been a conquest.

Courage of the South.

"In paying my tribute of respect to the Great Emancipator of my race, I desire to say a word here and now in behalf of an element of brave and true white men of the South, who, though they saw in Lincoln's policy the ruin of all they believed in and hoped for, have loyally accepted the results of the Civil War and are today working with a courage few people in the North can understand, to uplift the negro in the South and complete the emancipation that Lincoln began. I am tempted to say that it certainly required as high a degree of courage for men of the type of Robert E. Lee and John B. Gordon to accept the results of the war in the manner and spirit which they did as that which Grant and Sherman displayed in fighting the physical battles that saved the Union.

"Lincoln, also, was a Southern man by birth, but he was one of those white men of whom there is a large and growing class, who resented the idea that to assert and maintain the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race it was necessary that another group of humanity should be kept in ignorance.

"Lincoln was not afraid or ashamed to come into contact with the lowly of all races. His reputation and social position were not of such a transitory and transparent kind that he was afraid that he would lose them by being just and kind, even to a man of dark skin. I always pity from the bottom of my heart any man who feels that somebody

else must be kept down or in ignorance in order that he may appear great by comparison. It requires no courage for a strong man to kick a weak one down.

"Lincoln lives today because he had the courage which made him refuse to hate the man who did not agree with him. He had the courage as well as the patience to suffer in silence. For he knew that if he was right the ridicule of today would be the applause of tomorrow. He knew that at some time in the future our nation would repent of the folly of cursing our public servants while they live, and blessing them only when they die.

"As we recall tonight his deeds and words, we can do so with grateful hearts and strong faith in the future for the spread of righteousness. The civilization of the world is going forward, not backward. Here and there for a little season the progress of mankind may seem to halt or tarry by the wayside, or even appear to slide backward, but the trend is ever onward and upward, and will be until someone can invent and enforce a law to stop the progress of civilization. In goodness and liberality, the world moves forward. It goes forward beneficiently, but it moves forward relentlessly. In the last analysis, the forces of Nature are behind the moral progress of the world, and these forces will crush into powder any group of humanity that resists this progress.

"And, finally, gathering inspiration and encouragement from this hour and Lincoln's life, I pledge to you and to the nation that my race, in so far as I can speak for it, which in the past, whether in ignorance or intelligence, whether in slavery or in freedom, has always been true to the Stars and Stripes and to the highest and best interests of this country, will strive to so deport itself that it shall reflect nothing but the highest credit upon the whole people in the North and in the South."

Washington, Booker T.

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Booker T. Washington's Greeting to the Banquet

Celebrated Colored Educator Writes Letter Which is Read to the Lincoln Centennial Association at the Arsenal

Tuskogee Institute, Alabama
Booker T. Washington
February, 9, 1909.

Mr. Jas. R. B. Van Cleave,
Secretary Publicity Committee,
Lincoln Centennial Association,
Springfield, Il.

My Dear Sir:—

It is a matter of keen regret to me that owing to a long standing promise to speak in New York on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, I find myself unable to accept your generous invitation to speak in his home city on that day. There is no spot in America where it would have given me greater satisfaction to have spoken my word than in Springfield—the city that he loved and the city where his body rests.

There are many lessons which can and will be drawn from the life of our great hero, but there is one above all others at this moment that I deem fitting to call attention to on this occasion. Among other reasons, I do so because of recent occurrences in the city of Lincoln's adoption.

When Lincoln freed my race there were four millions. Now there are ten millions. Naturally, more and more this increase means that they will scatter themselves through the country north as well as south. A large element already is in the north. If my race would honor the memory of Lincoln and exhibit their gratitude for what he did, it can do so in no more fitting manner than by putting into daily practice the lessons of his own life. Mr. Lincoln was a simple, humble man, yet a great man. Great men are always simple. No matter where members of my race reside, we should resolve from this day forward that we will lead sober, industrios, frugal, moral lives and that while being ambitious we shall at the same time be patient, law-abiding and self-controlled as Lincoln was. These are the elements that will win success and respect, no matter where we live. Every member of my race who does not work, who leads an immoral life, dishonors the memory and the name of Lincoln. Every one, on the other hand, who leads a law-abiding, sober life is justifying the faith which the sainted Lincoln placed in us.

In every part of this country I want to see my race live such high and useful lives that they will not merely be tolerated, but that they shall actually be needed and wanted because of their usefulness in the community. The loafer, the man who tries to live by his wits, is never wanted anywhere.

Many white people in the north who are now honoring the memory of Lincoln, are coming into contact with the race that Lincoln freed for the first time. I have spoken of the patience and self-control needed on the part of my race. With equal emphasis I wish to add, that no man who hallows the name of Lincoln will inflict injustice upon the negro because he is a negro or because he is weak. Every act of injustice, or law breaking, growing out of the presence o fthe negro, seeks to pull down the great temple of justice and law and order which he gave his life to make secure. Lawlessness that begins when a weak race as the victim, grows by what it feeds upon and soon spreads till it includes all races. It is easy for a strong man or a strong race to kick down a weak man or a weak race. It is ignoble to kick down; it is noble to lift up as Lincoln sought to do all through his life. Just in the degree that both races, while we are passing through this crucial period, exhibit the high qualities of self-control and liberality which Lincoln exhibited in his own life, we will show that in reality we love and honor his name, and both races will be lifted into a high atmosphere of servce to each other.

Yours Truly,
BOOKER T, WASHINGTON

Washington, Booker T.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, BORN SLAVE, PRAISES LINCOLN

Booker T. Washington, slave born, was the orator of the occasion at the annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York, held last night in the Waldorf-Astoria. There were almost 800 diners and the big banquet hall rang with patriotic sentiments and melody throughout the night. President Charles H. Young of the club was toastmaster and beside him at the speakers' table were many prominent men, among them being James Francis Burke, whose toast was "The Republican Party"; Dr. Howard Duffield, who was assigned the toast "The State of New York," and Representative Theodore E. Burton, United States Senator-elect of Ohio, whose toast was "Abraham Lincoln." Before the famous negro orator and educator was introduced Bishop David H. Greer said grace. Washington was greeted with cheers, and when he announced he had been born a slave the enthusiasm broke loose again. He said

"My first knowledge of Abraham Lincoln came in this way: I was awakened early one morning before the dawn of day, as I lay wrapped in a bundle of rags on the dirt of our slave cabin, by the prayers of my mother, just before leaving for her day's work, as she was kneeling over me earnestly praying that Abraham Lincoln might succeed and that one day she and her boy might be free. You give me the opportunity here this evening to celebrate with you and the Nation the answer to that prayer."

Senator-elect Burton, speaking of Lincoln, said the war President would, if he were President, tell all to hold out their hand alike to rich and poor, black and white. He said there was no Emperor or monarch who could point to such a record as Lincoln had left behind him. Peace had come upon the country in the wake of the achievements of Lincoln, he said.

Representative James Francis Burke of Pennsylvania, who is mentioned as a possible successor to Senator Knox, reviewed the history of the Republican party since Lincoln's time. He was the first to mention Taft's name during the night, and he brought out vociferous applause and cheers. When he mentioned the name of Governor Hughes there was another enthusiastic demonstration. Dr. Duffield spoke briefly on the State of New York.

The menu:

Huitres de cotuit.
Consomme diablotin.
Tortue verte, claire.
Radis. Olives. Celeri. Amandes salees.
Escalope de bass a la duchesse.
Pommes de terre, Parisienne.
Ris de veau, Lafayette.
Tranche de dinde farcie, sauce au diable.
Pommes de terre sautees en quartiers. Petit pois verts a la creme.
Sorbet Fantasie.
Canard a tete-rouge.
Salade de saison.
Glaces assorties.
Petits fours. Fruits.
Cafe.
Apollinaris ad libitum. Ruinart Brut a la Carte.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The N. Y. Press
2/13/09

Washington, Booker T.

North Free from Hate and South from Dependence on Others, While Negro Is Liberated from Slavery.

By Booker T. Washington.

You ask one whom the great emancipator found a piece of property and left an American citizen to speak of Abraham Lincoln!

My first acquaintance with our hero and benefactor is this: Night after night, before the dawn of day, on an old slave plantation in Virginia, I recall the form of my sainted mother, bending over a batch of rags that enveloped my body, on a dirt floor, breathing a fervent prayer to heaven that "Marsa Lincoln" might succeed, and that one day she and I might be free. Be it far from me to revive the bitter memories of the past, nor would I narrow the work of Abraham Lincoln to the black race of this country; rather would I call him the emancipator of America—the liberator of the white man North, of the white man South; the one who, in unshackling the chains of the negro, has turned loose the enslaved forces of nature in the South, and has knit all sections of our country together by the indissoluble bonds of commerce.

—•—

To the man in the North who cherished hatred against the South Lincoln brought freedom. To the white man who landed at Jamestown years ago, with hopes as bright as those who stepped ashore on Plymouth Rock, Lincoln gave an opportunity to breathe the air of unfettered freedom—freedom from dependence on the labor of others—yea, to us all, the white race and mine, Lincoln has been a great emancipator.

But not all is done, and it remains for the living to finish the work that Lincoln left uncompleted. The great and prosperous North still owes a serious and uncompleted duty to its less fortunate brothers of the white race South, who are still suffering the consequence of American slavery. What was the task they were asked to perform? Returning to their destitute homes after years of war, they are asked to add to their burdens that of preparing in education, politics, and economics, in a few short years, for citizenship, four or five millions of former slaves. That the South, staggering under the burden, made blunders, that in some measure there has been disappointment, no one need be surprised.

—•—

The four million slaves that Lincoln freed are now nearly ten million freemen. That which was 300 years in doing can hardly be undone in thirty years. How can the North help the South and the negro in the completion of Lincoln's work? A large majority of the people Lincoln freed are still ignorant, without proper food or property or skill; are without the requisites for intelligent and independent citizenship.

An educated man standing on the corners of the streets of a city, with his hands in his pockets, is not one whit more benefit to society than an ignorant man on the streets with his hands in his pockets. It is only as the black man produces something that makes the markets of the world dependent on him for something that he secures his rightful place.

The struggle of Abraham Lincoln up from the lowest poverty and ignorance to the highest usefulness gives hope and inspiration to the negro. Like Lincoln, he is gathering strength from the obstacles he is mastering and overcoming.

—•—

No race in history ever has grown strong and useful except as it has had to battle against tremendous odds. Like Lincoln, the negro knows the meaning of the one-room cabin; he knows the bed of rags and hay; he knows what it is to be minus books and schoolhouse; he has tasted the lowliest poverty, but through them all he is making his way to the top. In the effort he is slowly but surely learning that the highest character of citizenship is in the spirit of self-denial, economy, thrift, and the ownership of property. These elements of strength will give him that manhood without which no race can stand permanently, and which no adverse influence can take from him.

TRIBUNE OF ALL PEOPLES.

His Work for All Mankind and for All Ages—The Most Original and Unique of All Our Presidents and the Most Conscientious of Men.

Fort General Green Clay, now White Hall, Ky.—Abraham Lincoln was the most original and unique of all our Presidents. He had a large brain, showing the intellectual and moral quality of our greatest man. His brain was based on a strong physique. Lincoln was well called "Honest Abe." He and Salmon P. Chase were the most conscientious of men. Lincoln was one of the greatest of American orators. His speech at Gettysburg ranks with the most eloquent of all the ages. Common sense was his greatest force, and, like Jesus, he spoke to the ignorant in parables. He spoke so as not to throw pearls before swine, knowing that the unlearned do not reason. This Charles Francis Adams could not see; a "bad egg" was volumes to such hearers.

He was a deist, and Jesus was an inspired messenger of God to man. He, like the wise of all ages, held that the Creator steers and loves his work. He would not proclaim freedom to all till God, by success in battle, had said the time had come.

Washington turned an aristocratic colony into an aristocratic republic; Lincoln was the tribune of the people of all the nations. What Washington was for Americans and a day, Lincoln's work was for mankind and all the ages.

Lincoln was not only the greatest American, but stood next to Jesus as the benefactor of the human race. My association with him will save me from oblivion. I am content to share the glory of him fame.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY.

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Washington, Booker T.

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

In discussing the character and career of LINCOLN yesterday it is very noteworthy that BOOKER T. WASHINGTON dwelt only in passing on the great contrast between the condition of his race before and after emancipation, and hardly at all on the appeal to sentiment that contrast suggests. He spoke, however, with great earnestness and with sound judgment of the lesson of LINCOLN'S life to the speaker's race:

> To my race, the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN has its special lesson at this point in our career. In so far as his life emphasizes patience, long-suffering, sincerity, naturalness, dogged determination, and courage—courage to avoid the superficial, courage to persistently seek the substance instead of the shadow—it points the road for my people to travel. As a race we are learning, I believe, in an increasing degree, that the best way for us to honor the memory of our Emancipator is by seeking to imitate him. Like LINCOLN, the negro race should seek to be simple, without bigotry and without ostentation. There is great power in simplicity. Great men are usually simple men. Great races are those that strive after simplicity. We, as a race, should, like LINCOLN, have moral courage to be what we are, and not pretend to be what we are not. We should keep in mind that no one can degrade us, except ourselves; that if we are worthy no influence can defeat us. Like other races, the negro will often meet obstacles, often be sorely tried and tempted, but we must keep in mind that freedom, in the broadest and highest sense, has never been a bequest; it has been a conquest. In the final test, the success of our race will be in proportion to the service that it renders to the world.

This is a remarkable utterance from a man who is the present leader of a race recently enslaved and still most unreasonably reviled and despitefully treated. One can imagine the spirit in which LINCOLN himself would have greeted this attitude on the part of such a man. It is directly in the line of his own lofty ideals, his penetrating intelligence, his profound and catholic conception of life. He would have understood and rejoiced in the evidence Dr. WASHINGTON advances as to the progress of his race, but he would especially have appreciated the significance of the fact that that race had, in freedom, thrown up such a leader, a leader devoting rare ability and energies to what LINCOLN defined as the supreme duty of all Americans, "to achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves."

New York Sun. 2-13-09

Washington Post

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIS in the chair). Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN'S BIRTH

Mr. WILLIS (Mr. BUTLER in the chair). Mr. President, inasmuch as this is the anniversary of the birth of a great American, it seems to me not inappropriate that we should pause for a moment to give thought to Abraham Lincoln and his great life. I therefore shall read a very brief editorial which appeared in the Washington Post of this morning, a beautiful tribute to a beautiful character. The title of the editorial is "Abraham Lincoln," and it is as follows:

Every American—yea, every lover of liberty, under whatever flag—should give thanks to-day to Divine Providence for the gift of Abraham Lincoln to the world. He was born the poorest of the poor. His life was a struggle with the odds always apparently against him, and his mortal end was martyrdom. But his soul was a light that could not be quenched by hardship, misfortune, or death. It burns brightly now and will burn while men love liberty.

Here, where Lincoln wrestled with Time and Fate, where he carried the Nation on his shoulders, where he struck off the shackles of a race and cemented the Union with his blood—here in Washington his spirit broods. Look upon the lowly place of his death, gaze upon his memorial, contemplate his works, and remember that it is because of him that government of the people, by the people, for the people has not perished from the earth.

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President, following the editorial just read by the Senator from Ohio, it would seem to be very much in keeping if I should be allowed a moment to read a sonnet published in the Christian Century of date February 11, 1926, by Thomas Curtis Clark, entitled

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG

The whole world came to hear him speak that day
And all the ages sent their scribes to see
And hear what word the new land had to say
Of God and man and truth and liberty.
Homer was there and Socrates and Paul,
Shakespeare and Luther, Pitt, Cavour, and Bright,
With Washington—stanch friends of freedom all;
Nor did he fail: he lifted there a light
For all the earth to see; from fires of truth
That surged within his breast. Yet that crude throng
Of men knew not that through this man uncouth
God spake as through old prophets, stern and stroug.
They turned away, these men, but angels bent
From heaven to hear those flaming words, God-sent.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. EDWARDS. I send to the desk a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey relative to the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., which I desire to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

The Lincoln Anniversary

By Stanley Waterloo

Waterloo, Stanley

Woman's World, Feb., 1909.

FEBRUARY 12 will be the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the greatest men the world has known and who, even more than that, was one supremely good. The anniversary is to be generally celebrated throughout the country. The governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to take part in the demonstration, and no doubt his example will be followed by the governors of other states.

A marvellous man was Abraham Lincoln, born amid the humblest of surroundings, to finally guide the destinies and preserve the life of a great nation throughout the most troublous and imminent of times, and one of the most gigantic wars of history—at the end to die a martyr.

So commonplace, so American is the story of the great man's life, up to the time when, first the state and then the nation demanded his services, that it may be well to tell it very briefly and simply here. It is something all should know; it is something which may be heard with benefit by the children in the schools.

June 12, 1801, Thomas Lincoln, a carpenter, living in a little place called Elizbethtown, in Hardin county, Kentucky, married a young woman of the same place, named Nancy Hanks. The husband was a silent man, sometimes moody. The young wife, somewhat better educated, for it is told of her that she could "read, write and cipher," was of a brighter disposition. The two lived for some time in a cheap little house in Elizabethtown, and in 1807 a daughter, Sarah, was born to them. They were very poor; there was not much work for a carpenter and, a little later, the struggle for a living in the village was abandoned and Thomas bought a few woodland acres on Nolin's creek, not many miles south of the town. It was a wild region, with neighbors living far apart. With some difficulty, the first payment was made on this land, a small, rude cabin of notched and chinked logs was built, and the work of clearing was begun. They were pitifully poor.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In this cabin, some twelve or fifteen feet in dimensions, a son was born to the lone woman, February 12, 1809. A distant neighbor, a woman relation, was sent for to give assistance for a brief time, and the life of Abraham Lincoln had begun.

He was not a strong baby at first, but became more "rugged" with the passing months. As he grew a little older, a boy, a cousin, came sometimes to play with him, and he lived the life of most backwoods children. Once he fell into Nolin's creek and would have drowned but for the timely appearance of a man named Austin Gallagher. Soon he knew the woods and their creatures. At the age of seven he could handle a gun. And his blessed mother began teaching him what she could.

But the conditions of this life were such that they could not continue. The little patch of miserable land would not afford a living, and Thomas Lincoln, in 1816, with his family and all his possessions in a two-horse wagon, moved to Pigeon Creek in Spencer county, Indiana, a region almost as wild as that which he had left, but where the land was better. On the way, Abraham, young as he was, is said to have shot a wild turkey, a feat of which he was very proud. He was, in later years, described by a neighbor as being at this time "a queerish sort of boy, so considerin' an' old-like for a seven-year-old chap."

Pigeon Creek is described as a region where there were "plenty of deer and some bear," and here another cabin was built, and the same life as in Kentucky begun. The family did not prosper greatly and, in 1818, Nancy Lincoln, the mother, died of what was called "the milk sickness." But she had taught her boy all she knew and he became a reader of everything he could find, a habit he maintained through life, and what he read he never forgot. Meanwhile, he was growing into a giant young backwoodsman, over six feet in height, and with the strength of two men. In 1830 his father—he had married again—moved to Macon county, Illinois, seeking the timberland, as usual, and once more building a cabin. It was rough work and, in after years, Abraham used to relate laughingly how, one day, he tore his only pair of trousers beyond repair and had to put on over them some old ones of his father's, which were a foot too short for him. Sometimes he worked for others, and it was at this time that he acquired fame as a rail splitter.

Young Lincoln became well and favorably known in the region. The Black Hawk war came on and he was elected captain of a company and returned a man of some prominence. He ran for the legislature, but was defeated. He lived for a time in Salem, engaged in various occupations, storekeeping and surveying, and finally began the study of law. In 1836 he began its practice in Springfield. He won success almost from the beginning, and his history from that time is known to all the world.

Washington was a gentleman born and bred. He had all the advantages of the English colonists. In Lincoln, as has been well said, "the soil of the New World gave forth of its first ripened and developed fruitage." Alone, without family or fortune, without schooling or culture, wrestling with poverty and with the uncouth and untoward facts of life on the rough frontier, afflicted with melancholia, yet nursing in his great heart a humor which sweetened the bitter trials of his existence, his vast ability developed and made him ready for the supreme task of his life. When his hour came, he was ready. God give us more Americans like him!

Watson, Alice Jane

Watkins

Congressional Record
February 5, 1952

Lincoln Day Address by Hon. Arthur V. Watkins, of Utah

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERMAN WELKER
OF IDAHO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, February 5, 1952

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, as a Senator representing the State of Idaho, I am proud to say that few States can boast of a Senator who has the ability and stature of the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS]. The State of Idaho joins with me in extending congratulations for the able and fine work done for the State of Utah and for the Nation by the senior Senator from Utah. We are happy with the representation he is giving the country here. His intimate knowledge of the affairs of his country, and particularly of the affairs of the Northwest, are profound indeed. His great knowledge of foreign affairs and of treaties is of invaluable benefit to this Nation in its hour of emergency. As a Senator from Idaho, I have found the Senator from Utah to be of inestimable value to me. As I say, the people of Idaho join with me in commending and thanking him for his able and instructive assistance.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent that a speech made by the senior Senator from Utah at a Lincoln Day rally in Washington, D. C., February 4, 1952, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. I commend it to all of my colleagues and to all of the people of our Nation as honest and sincere thinking. It is the thinking of the founders of our great Republic. It is truly the thinking of the pioneers of this great Nation.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In the field of international relations the Truman administration and its predecessor have led America down the costliest course of blunders in all history. As the late Senator Vandenberg said, "We won the war and lost the peace."

Because our leaders did not understand the menace of Communist Russia and because they bypassed the Constitution, Yalta, Tehran, and Potsdam occurred. Each of these agreements were treaties which would affect the very existence of hundreds of millions of people for generations to come. Yet not one of them was submitted to the Senate for ratification as the Constitution requires. If the agreements had been submitted to the Senate the weaknesses, the evils, and the surrenders to Communist Russia would have been discovered.

But the tragedy did not end there. In 1945 the President of the United States demanded that the Government of China accept Communists into its highest councils.

Today we fight a stalemate war in Korea and would God that we could win it.

Think of it—our servicemen are fighting the very same Chinese Communists that this administration was sponsoring only six short years ago.

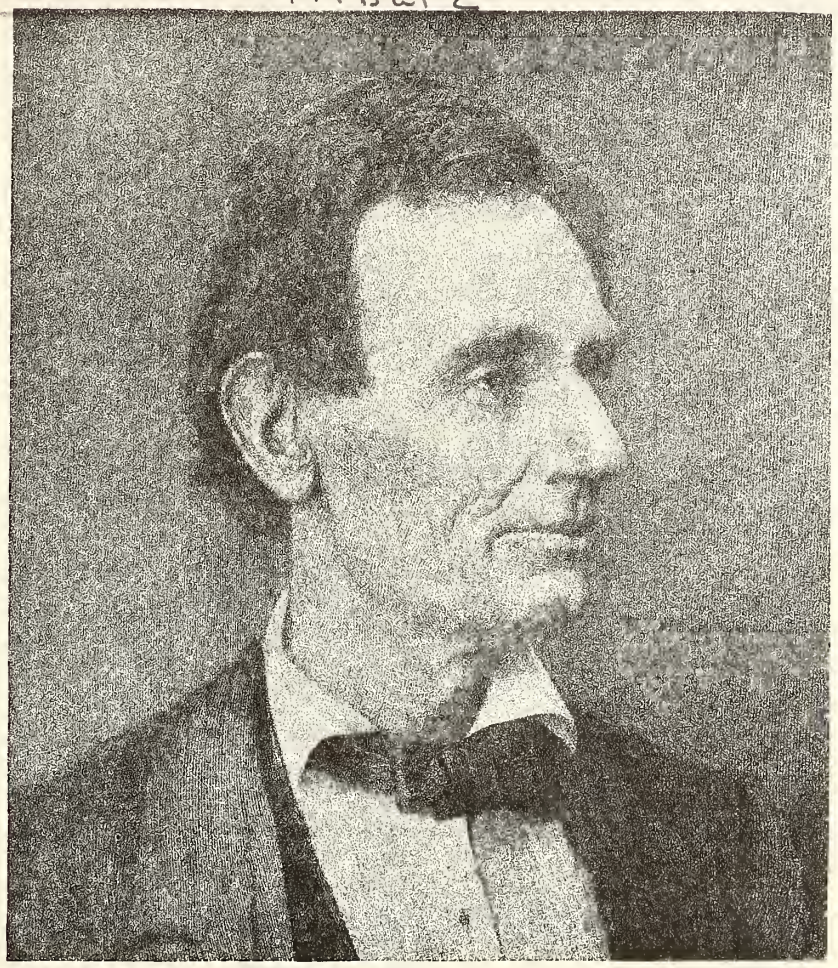
Lincoln fought to save the Union under the Constitution. Had our leaders followed Lincoln's example they would have sought the advice and consent of the Senate, and America and the world could have been saved from the horrors of Korea and the threat of a suicidal world war.

death. Thus William Trailor was is true but that he had another

Watson, Alice Jane

The Epworth Herald, February 12, 1927.

Tribute



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Alice Jane Watson

THE pains, sorrows, trials and tribulations of humanity found a champion in Abraham Lincoln. A simple man, born in the wilderness, nursed by its silence, taught by its men, he championed peace and justice. All his life he strove for his ideal and smiled at discouragement and disaster, yet all the while giving his all to make his goal.

No greater lesson of simplicity may be learned than that taught by Abraham Lincoln's life. Never playing to the crowd, he calmly, serenely, moved toward peace. He was a hero. "Honest Abe," who paid for a ruined book with the sweat of his brow, is known to all. Gentle Abe, who dried widows' and orphans' tears, who set a people free, inspires us. Peaceful Abe, who gave his all to bind our nation in bonds of perpetual peace, is dead, but still his spirit leads us on.

If one seeks the monument of Abraham Lincoln, one needs but to look around him. A people, led from bondage, worships him. A country, bound in strongest ties of love and peace where before was hate, blesses him. High and low, great and small, black and white, enemy and friend, all join to eulogize the name of Abraham Lincoln.

"Happy Birthday" Had But Little Meaning for Man Whom Americans Honor on February 12 Each Year

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

© Western Newspaper Union.

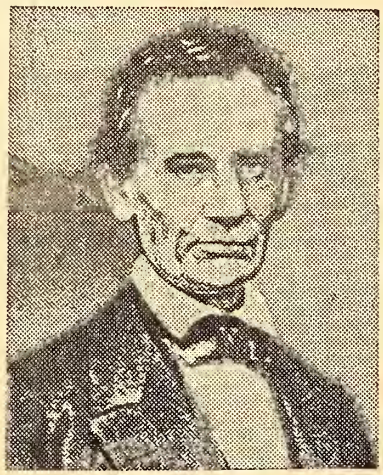
ON FEBRUARY 12 Americans everywhere will join in celebrating an event which took place 130 years ago—the birth of Abraham Lincoln. On that day they will recall many a familiar story about the man whose career began in a little log cabin in Hardin county, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. But the chances are that the majority of them will remember him best as the "Man of Sorrows" who was Chief Executive of their nation during one of the most critical periods in its history—the Civil war years of 1861-65.

Such being the case, it seems appropriate to inquire "How was this date, which is now a red letter day on America's calendar, celebrated during that period? Was there any general observance of the President's birthday and was February 12 ever a 'happy birthday' for Abraham Lincoln during those years?"

It is doubtful if February 12, 1861, was a "happy birthday" for him, for on that date he was en route to Washington to take up his duties as President of the United States of America. Perhaps "the Disunited States" would be a more accurate designation.

Confederacy Organized.

For, six weeks after his election South Carolina had passed its ordinance of secession. During the next month Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida had followed the Palmetto state's lead. On February 4 representatives from these states had met at Montgomery, Ala., and organized the "Confederate States of America."



This photograph of Lincoln was made by Mathew B. Brady, the great Civil war photographer, on February 27, 1860, and Lincoln often said that this picture and his speech at Cooper Union in New York city had made him President. In it the people of the North saw a sad, wise, determined man who would do nothing rash and yet would defend their Union.

ment, because "Little Mac" refused to move against the enemy.

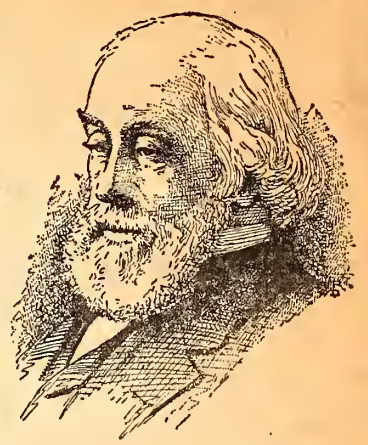
"While harassed by this inaction and obstinacy of McClellan, Mr. Lincoln was plunged into a bitter private sorrow," writes Ida M. Tarbell in her "Life of Lincoln." "Early in February his two younger boys, Willie and Tad, as they were familiarly known, fell sick . . . When he saw them suffering and when it became evident, as it finally did, that Willie, the elder of the two, would die, the President's anguish was intense. He would slip away from visitors and cabinet at every opportunity, to go to the sick room, and during the last four or five days of Willie's life, when the child was suffering terribly and lay in an unbroken delirium, Mr. Lincoln shared with the nurse the nightly vigils at the bedside. When Willie finally died, on February 20, the President was so prostrated that it was feared by many of his friends that he would succumb entirely to his grief. Many public duties failed to provide enough men to continue the struggle and the Federal government was forced to resort to the draft, which resulted in the bloody "draft riots" in New York city. Nor were these military problems the only ones that added to the burdens of Abraham Lincoln.

Not only was there dissatisfaction in the North with his conduct of the war, but there was dissension in the party which had elected him and it was no secret that men high in the councils of the party were making plans to defeat him for renomination. First they approached Hannibal P. Hamlin, the vice president, to be their candidate but he refused. But Salmon P. Chase, his secretary of the treasury, was not an unwilling listener for he had been Lincoln's rival in 1860. All through the winter of 1863-64 Chase carried on a voluminous correspondence in the interests of his candidacy and no doubt the possibility that Lincoln might be repudiated by his party before his work of saving the Union was finished and the task entrusted to a lesser man overshadowed his birthday in this year.

Chase Resigns.

However, his birthday was scarcely past when a too zealous supporter of Chase issued a circular calling upon the country to organize in the secretary's behalf. Chase was placed in such an embarrassing position that he felt called upon to resign from the cabinet and when the legislature of his state demanded in the name of the people and the soldiers of Ohio that Lincoln be renominated, the Chase boom collapsed. Another such boom, which resulted in a convention at Cleveland that nominated Gen. John C. Fremont, had little better success. So when the Republican convention met, it was a foregone conclusion that Lincoln would be renominated.

That did not mean, however, that he would necessarily be re-elected. For the Democrats nom-



The charge that Lincoln "stole into Washington" is refuted by the words of the noted historian, Benson J. Lossing, who, incidentally, was born on "Lincoln's Birthday" in 1813. Lossing interviewed Lincoln in 1864 and in his diary, under the date of December 4, says:

"I called on President Lincoln with Congressman I. N. Arnold of Ill. at 9:30. Met him in the Cabinet Council Room alone. He endorsed on the Permit of the War Department, his recommendation of me, to the courtesies of all public offices in the Service. At my request he gave me an account of his journey through Baltimore to Washington, as follows:

Arrived in Philadelphia.

"I arrived at Philadelphia. Agreed to stop over night, and on the following day hoist the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd, and I received my friends. I received a message from Mr. Judd of Chicago, a warm personal friend, asking me to come to his room. I went, and found there only Mr. Judd and Mr. Pinkerton, the latter a detective whom I had seen in Chicago. He had been employed for some days in watching or searching for suspicious or expected suspicious movements in Baltimore, in connection with my passage through, the time of which was known from public announcement.

"Pinkerton informed me that a plan was prepared for my assassination. He knew of the plan, but was not sure the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He wanted me to go with him right through to Washington that night. I didn't like that. I had made engagements

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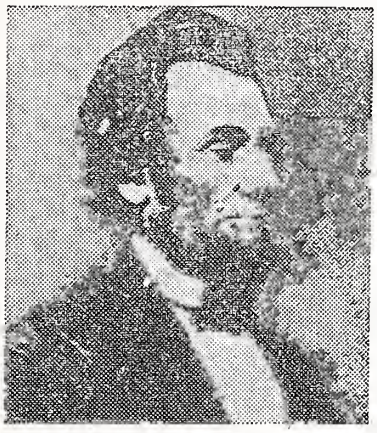
Five more, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, were almost certain to join the six that had already departed from the Union. The future course of three "border states," Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, as well as the northern slave state of Delaware, was doubtful. And always in the background loomed the threat of a fratricidal war between the North and the South.

Ever since his election his mail had been filled with threatening letters and by the time he reached Philadelphia Allen Pinkerton's secret service men had uncovered such indisputable evidence of a plot to assassinate



On February 23, 1863, Brady again trained his camera on the features of Abraham Lincoln and gave us this picture of the President in repose but reflecting a soul weary of two years of war.

the President-elect that unusual precautions were taken to safeguard his entrance into the national capital. As a result, the story was spread by his enemies that "the Prince of Rails sneaked into Washington like a thief in the night." Never before nor since has a President-elect entered the capital under such circumstances.

* * *

But if February 12, 1861, was a day of anxiety for Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1862, was even farther from being a "happy birthday" for him. He had failed to avert a war and in the first test of arms with the Confederacy the Union forces suffered a disastrous defeat at the Battle of Bull Run. At the Battle of Ball's Bluff, he lost one of his oldest and dearest friends, Col. E. D. Baker, after whom Lincoln had named the son who was buried in Springfield.

The "Trent Affair" almost involved the nation in a war with England and a scandal in the administration of the war department made it necessary for him to permit Simon Cameron, secretary of war, to retire from his cabinet. His appointment of Gen. George B. McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac had proved a disappoint-

to previous page, col. 2

he undoubtedly did neglect. Indeed, a month after Willie's death, we find him apologizing for delay to answer a letter because of a 'domestic affliction.'"

* * *

It is probable that February 12, 1863, came nearer being a "happy birthday" for Abraham Lincoln than the two previous ones had been. The victories of Grant in the West and Farragut's capture of New Orleans were partial compensation for the disasters in the East—the failure of McClellan's Peninsula campaign, Pope's defeats at the second Battle of Bull Run and the horror of Fredericksburg. The failure of Lee's invasion of Maryland and the result of the Battle of Antietam had made it possible for Lincoln to issue his Emancipation Proclamation. Although for a time this proclamation seemed to have a bad effect on public opinion in the North, it gave the war a new meaning and forecast the eventual defeat of the Confederacy.

The Tide Turns.

Early in 1863 it became apparent that the tide of success had turned strongly in favor of the Union and this fact probably made Lincoln's birthday in this year a happier event than it had previously been. Incidentally this year marked the first celebration of Lincoln's birthday of which there is any record. It is contained in the reminiscences of William H. Tisdale, written a few years before his death in 1930. He says:

"The first birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln I remember occurred February 12, 1863. At that time I was on duty at the White House, and had been for some six months previous, as the President's orderly—as confidential messenger or dispatch bearer.

"There was no country-wide observance. In the early evening a small company assembled for his birthday party, a few especially close to him, and a few women friends of Mrs. Lincoln. His son, Robert, a young army officer, arrived, and all sat down to a quiet but happy dinner.

"Just before the birthday feast began one of the Negro boys came to me with eyes wide with astonishment, urging me to see what was being taken to the President. And following him I saw a turkey—a monstrous big bird. Some admirer in Pennsylvania had sent it."

* * *

February 12, 1864, found another year of sadness added to the life of Abraham Lincoln. True, the high tide of the Confederacy had ebbed from the shell-torn slopes of Gettysburg and, with the surrender of Vicksburg, "the Father of Waters rolled unvexed to the sea." But in the East there was still a stalemate, successive calls for volunteers had

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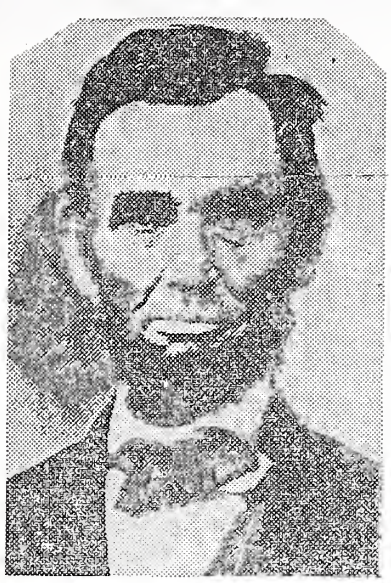


This photograph was taken in the last months of Lincoln's life. Here is a face scalded by time, the face of the "Man of Sorrows."

inated Gen. George B. McClellan, declared the war a failure, and denounced various acts of the President as "usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution" and demanded that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal union of the states."

McClellan turned out to be an unexpectedly strong candidate, partly because he repudiated the Democratic platform by announcing himself in favor of peace, but only on terms that would preserve the Union. For a time the issue hung in the balance. Then Sherman's capture of Atlanta proved that the war was not a failure and had much to do with turning the tide in favor of Lincoln, who won by a large electoral majority.

* * *

By February 12, 1865, it was clearly apparent that the end of the war was in sight so it was probably the happiest birthday that Lincoln had known during his four years in the White House. We do not know whether there was any celebration of the day in the Executive Mansion, as there was in 1863, but we do know that there was a "birthday gift" given on that day, even though Lincoln was the giver rather than the receiver of it.

In the files of the war department are preserved, among many such telegrams, orders and notes from Lincoln, one which was signed on February 12, 1865. It is addressed to Major-General Hooker at Cincinnati and reads: "Is it Lieut. Samuel B. Davis whose death sentence is commuted? If not done, let it be done. Is there not an associate of his also in trouble? Please answer."

to previous page, col. 4

to visit Harrisburgh, and go fror there to Baltimore, and I wishe to do so. I made arrangements however, with Mr. Judd for m to return to Philadelphia the nex night, if I shall be convinced ther was danger in going through Ba timore the next day. I told hir that if I should meet at Harris burgh, as I had other places, delegation to go with me to th next place (thru Baltimore) should feel safe and go on. Whe I was making my way back t my room through crowds, I me Fred Seward. We went togethe to my room and he told me tha he had been sent at the instanc of his father and General Scott t inform me that their detective in Baltimore had discovered plot there to assassinate me They knew nothing of Pinkerton' movements. I now believed suc a plot to be in existence.

"The next morning I raised th flag at Independence Hall, wen on to Harrisburgh with Mr. Sum ner, (now) General Hunter, War H. Lamon and others; met th Legislature and people, dined an waited until the appointed tim for me to leave.

"In the meantime Mr. Judd ha so secured the telegraph wire that no communication coul pass to Baltimore, and give th conspirators knowledge of th change in my plans.

Lincoln's New Hat.

"In New York some friend ha presented me a new beaver hat in a box, and in it had placed soft wool hat. I never wore on in my life. I had this box in m room. Having informed a ver few friends of the secret of m movements, and the cause, I pu on an old overcoat that I had wit me, and putting the soft hat i my pocket, I walked out of th house at a back door, withou exciting any special curiosity Then, I put on the soft hat and joined my friends, withou being recognized. I was not th same man. Sumner and Hunte wished to accompany me. I sai no, you are known, and your pres ence may betray me. I will only take Lamon (now Marshall La mon of the District of Colum bia), whom nobody knows, an Mr. Judd, Sumner and Hunte felt hurt.

"We went back to Philadelphi and found a message from Pink erton, who had returned to Balti more, that the conspirators ha held their final meeting that eve ning, and it was doubtful whet er they had the nerve to attemp the execution of their purpose. went on, however, as the arrange ment had been made. It was a Special train. We were some time in the depot at Baltimore. I heard people talking around, but no one particularly observed me. Thus I arrived, unexpected ly in Washington."

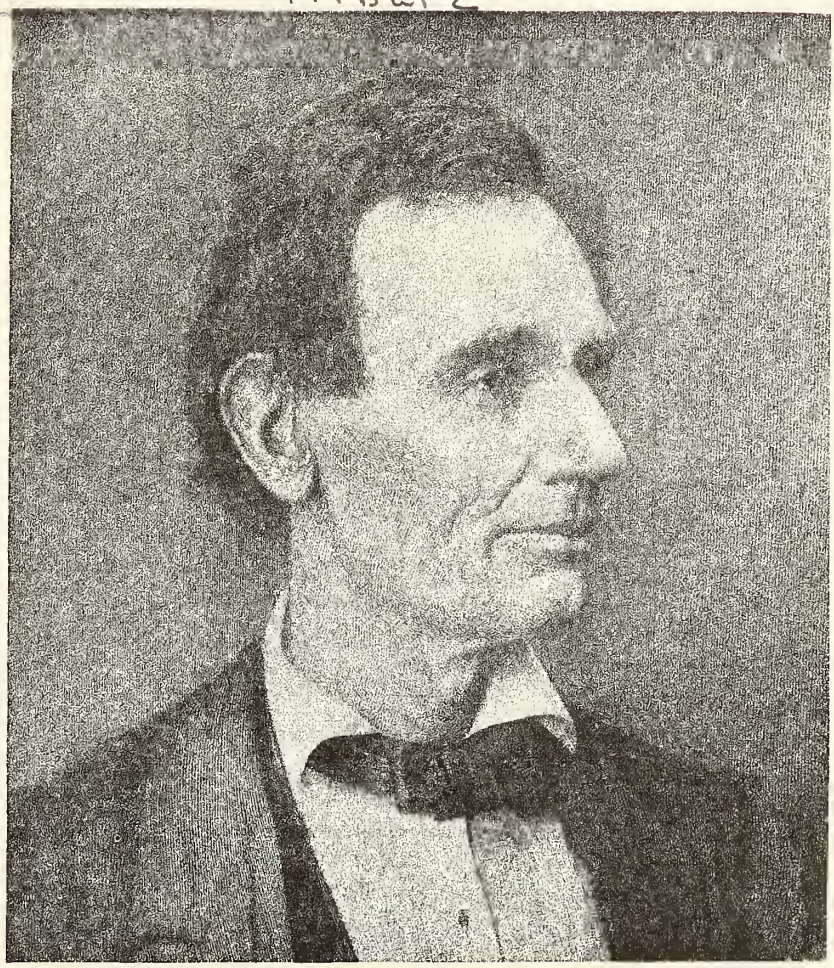
if a sense of freedom be instilled

writing them with charcoal on the

Watson, Alice Jane

The Epworth Herald, February 12, 1927.

Tribute



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Alice Jane Watson

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Watson, James E.

The Guiding Stars of American History

By JAMES E. WATSON,

In an Address at the Lincoln Banquet at Springfield, Ohio, Which Was Attended by the Ohio State Republican Executive Committee

2.9.1924

THE guiding stars of our history are Washington the founder and Lincoln the savior of the Union. Without the one, the republic could not have been established. Without the other, it could not have been preserved.

The Revolution was first material, then spiritual, in its rise and progress. "Taxation without representation" was the earliest source of discontent. It increased and augmented with the years and at last Washington's sword was glorified because it was unsheathed for the freedom of a nation and the equality of men.

The preservation of the Union and the enfranchisement of a race were never aught but spiritual. The heroism of that period bespoke the utter abandonment of all things save only an indissoluble nation and the freedom of all beneath the flag.

The Constitution was framed by the trained intellects and the master statesmen of their day—mighty men, not for that time alone, but for all time.

The emancipation proclamation was the product of the inspired genius of one lone man, who, though sitting in the loftiest seat of earth, yet wept over every man in chains and agonized over every woman in manacles, until at last, on bended knee, in the seclusion of his closet, he "promised God that he would set them free."

Abraham Lincoln was as certainly the inspired agent of Providence as was Moses or David or Elijah, and his birth and training wrought in him the mighty miracle of preparation for his stupendous task.

This day we pay our heartfelt tribute of respect to the lofty morality, the exalted patriotism and the unswerving devotion to country of Abraham Lincoln. He towers among us like a solitary peak that has no fellow in all the mountain range of greatness. In him were the accumulated results of 60 centuries of human struggle and endeavor, of human hope and love, and he was at the same time the shining prophecy of all that men can ever hope to be.

In a log hut Lincoln was born. Yet because of what he was and what he did that rude cabin has been transformed by the tender imagination of the people into a mansion more stately than any of the palaces of earth.

I care not how deep the poverty, I care not how fierce the struggle, if love abound in the home; if greed of knowledge be ingrained in the mind; if thoughts of God and lessons of morality be early impressed upon the soul; if ruggedness of character be developed by contact with the eternal hills; if a sense of freedom be instilled into the being by the very vastness and solitude of nature; if, then, some righteous cause shall touch and thrill the heart and engage the regnant mind and urge the whole man onward to the accomplishment of the sacred task, success and even glory will surely crown the final end.

Abraham Lincoln was born in poverty; not indeed that degraded indigence so prevalent in our large cities, but that healthful poverty that stimulates to action, that sets a ladder for ambition, that gives wing to inborn hope.

Where got he that giant frame that enabled him to endure the ceaseless toil of the succeeding years unweary and unworn? By rough and rugged labor on the uninviting farm and in the primeval woods. Where got he that beautiful and tender sympathy that shone like a star amidst the dark and surcharged clouds of war, that at times overrode the decrees of the cabinet and the wishes of Congress and by its persuasive pleadings overcame even the incorrigible will of Edwin M. Stanton, a very god of war, who forged the thunderbolts of victory?

By daily contact with the struggling poor, feeling their every sorrow and knowing their every want and comprehending the unexpressed yearnings of their simple hearts.

Where got he that unfailing knowledge of men and human nature so invaluable to him in dealing with the vast and complex problems of his career? By daily life among the common folk of Kentucky and Indiana and Illinois, in the woods, on the farm, on the flatboat, in the militia, in the legislature, before courts and juries, dealing with the ordinary men in the ordinary affairs of life, sensing their love of fair play and being ever conscious of the all-prevailing desire among men to love mercy, to vindicate truth and to see the reign of justice among their fellow men.

Where got he that mastery of words, that incomparable charm of utterance that produced his second inaugural and his address at Gettysburg, cited in the universities of England as two of the four examples of pure English America has ever produced?

By saturating himself with the matchless language of the Holy Bible, the simple words of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the unadorned utterances of Aesop's Fables and by ever abiding in the atmosphere of immortal Shakespeare, familiarizing himself with these incomparable authors, by spending every spare moment in perusing their pages, and even by the flickering light of the fireplace and the tallow-dip abating not his toil; expressing his sentiments by writing them with charcoal on the backs of shovels and on the sides of logs and on the smooth surfaces of the chips produced by the stroke of his mighty axe.

Where got he that quaint humor that so often enabled him by apt anecdote and homely illustration to parry the thrust of his political antagonist; to pierce the thin disguise of the demagogue; to ward off the discontented who descended upon him in swarms to instruct him how to manage the affairs of the government?

By contact with the plain people, by understanding human nature, by simple observation of his fellow man; by remembering always that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," thus acquiring that infinite tact that was so indispensable to him in the midst of the turbulence and turmoil of war.

Where got he that unfailing patience, that supreme kindliness of nature and conduct that never deserted him, no matter how infinite the complexities of the problems that he faced, so that he stood calm and serene and self-poised in the midst of an endless confusion of tongues, and indescribable chaos of opinion and assertion, and an unutterable despair that at time seemed to seize every one that stood for the union of the states?

By an unfaltering trust in Almighty God, whose "still small voice" he ever heard speaking to his soul as of old He had spoken to the prophets of His chosen people.

Child of the cabin, be not discouraged, for Abraham Lincoln was born there too. Rustic lad of the hills, be not overcome with your lot, for the savior of the nation was reared there too.

Wearied searcher after knowledge, be not dismayed with your struggle, for the emancipator of a race trod that path too.

Abraham Lincoln did what he did because he was what he was. His record, his achievements, were the natural outgrowth of his character, and his character was moulded and fashioned by harder and more inhospitable conditions than today surround many of the children of this happy land.

J WRIGHT

Watson, James E. (Senator from Ind.)

LINCOLN WAS AN INSPIRED AGENT; WATSON

Address Given by Indiana Senator at Springfield Republican Meeting Last Night

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 12.—(By the Associated Press).—The Emancipation Proclamation was the product of the inspired genius of one man, United States Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, declared in an address here last night at a dinner of the Republican Executive and Central Committees in celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

"The Emancipation Proclamation was the product of the inspired genius of one lone man, who, though sitting in the loftiest seat of earth, yet wept over every man in chains and agonized over every woman in manacles, until at last on bended knee, in the seclusion of his closet, he 'promised God that he would set them free,'" Senator Watson said.

"The guiding stars of our history are Washington, the Founder, and Lincoln, the Savior of the Union. Without the one, the Republic could not have been established. Without the other, it could not have been preserved.

"Abraham Lincoln was as certainly the inspired agent of Providence as was Moses or David or Elijah, and his birth and training wrought in him the mighty miracle of preparation for his stupendous task.

"This day we pay our heartfelt tribute of respect to the lofty morality, the exalted patriotism, and the unswerving devotion to county of Abraham Lincoln. He towers among us like some solitary peak that has no fellow in all the mountain ranges of greatness. In him were the accumulated results of 60 centuries of human struggle and endeavor, of human hope and love, and he was at the same time the shining prophecy of all that men ever can hope to be.

"Abraham Lincoln did what he did because he was what he was. His record, his achievements, were the natural outgrowth of his character, and his character was moulded and fashioned by the same harder and more inhospitable conditions than today surround many children of this land."

1924

Watson, Sen. James E. of Ind.
Wheeler, Sen. Burton K. of Mont.

Enemies in Politics Agree In Citing Heroic Lincoln As Greatest of Americans

FEB 12 1926

Across the sands of time the figure of Abraham Lincoln stands out as a great beacon to all lovers of human liberty. On this anniversary of his birth International News Service herewith presents two senatorial views of the lessons to be drawn by the present generation from the life of the "great emancipator." To conservative Republican and liberal Democrat alike, the inspiration from Lincoln's life is found in his indomitable will that right should win and in his rise from obscure poverty to the highest award within the possession of his countrymen:

By SENATOR JAMES E. WATSON, Rep., Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—One of the guiding stars in our history is Abraham Lincoln, the savior of the Union. The preservation of the Union and enfranchisement of a race were never aught but spiritual. The heroism of that period bespoke the utter abandonment of all things save only an indissoluable nation and the freedom of all beneath the flag.

The constitution was framed by the trained intellects and the master statesmen of their day for all time to come, but the emancipation proclamation was the product of the inspired genius of one lone man.

The life of Lincoln should be an inspiration to all the youth of the land.

His whole life illustrates the success that comes to right purpose backed by indomitable courage. He was beaten for the legislature the first time he ran; was denied an appointment to the land office that he sought; was refused a renomination to congress after having served a term; was defeated for the United States senate; yet, after these reverses, he held steadily on, having a sublime faith in the righteousness of his cause and in the final just determination of the people.

No contingency appalled him, no obstacle dismayed him, no reverse dimmed the ardor of his soul.

By SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER, Dem., Montana

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Although comparative greatness is a matter of opinion, I believe I am safe in the assertion that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest man America has so far produced.

Lincoln was the product of purely American forces unadulterated by European culture. He represented as no other man in American history, the qualities in our public men that made democracy in America possible and who, so far, have sustained at least a semblance of popular government.

Although the standard bearer of the newly-formed Republican party, he was in every sense a Democrat. He was born to democracy and never lost the common touch.

The democracy of Lincoln is as severe a rebuke to the Republican politicians, who have abandoned the principles for which he stood, as is the life and work of Jefferson to those who in his name assume to guide the destinies of the party that he founded in liberty and justice.

Watson, Sen. James E.

SENATOR WATSON AT 68 DEPICTS 7 OF PRESIDENTS

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 2.—[Special.]—Senator James E. Watson was a guest of 800 Indiana leaders tonight on his 68th birthday. He received congratulatory messages from all over the country.

The senator in his turn told his audience reminiscences spanning his 38 years in political life.

Said he of the Presidents: Cleveland—Among the greatest. McKinley—Charming and delightful. Teddy Roosevelt—Dynamic and irrepressible, who knew how to play politics. Taft—He should not have been President; he should always have been a judge. [Watson muffled the radio with his hand.] Wilson—No man more human or with greater powers and ability. Harding—Sweetest of characters; I loved him as a brother, but his friends betrayed him. Coolidge—The country wanted a rest and Coolidge was the man to give it a rest.

"When my party has to resort to slander and defamation," Mr. Watson said, "that day I will cease to be a Republican."

Watson, James E.
Watson's Tribute to Lincoln

AMERICANS TODAY SHOULD GAIN COURAGE FROM THE STORY OF ABE LINCOLN

2/11/32

James E. Watson U. S. Senator from Indiana.

We who live in Indiana have reason to be proud that in our state Abraham Lincoln grew from boyhood to manhood. Our fields and forests were his nourishing and cherishing influence. In our soil rest the ashes of the mother who bore him. Here, in the solitude of our forests and in the simple companionship of our pioneers, men and women strong of arm, of conviction and of faith, his character was formed, his beliefs developed, his ideals fixed.

We know that throughout his life his memory often turned to this home of his youth. Many of the anecdotes through which he brought his wisdom to bear on vexing problems turned upon incidents of his life here. Long after he journeyed from Spencer county to the Illinois prairies and a wider theatre of action, he revisited the scenes of his boyhood. One of the few poems he ever wrote was inspired by his pilgrimage, breathing the melancholy he felt because of the absence of so many he had known.

We are passing through a national period of difficulty and distress, not unlike others of similar character; but which, if not checked by unfailing courage and unyielding patriotism, may threaten the very life of the nation. At such a time we may well turn for inspiration to the career of this great man, so much revered, so much beloved, that his figure becomes legendary; and when now, as never before, every fact about him has become of supreme public interest.

While a youth in Indiana, Lincoln lived through a period of national depression that took on the proportions of disaster. Thomas H. Benton, the great Missouri Senator, in his work, "Thirty Years in Congress," declared that when he entered the Senate in 1821, commerce throughout the Union was paralyzed; there was no market for the farmers' produce; no employment for labor; and when the only sound of the hammer was that heard at sales by the sheriff of the property pained debtors. Currency was of uncertain value and much of it worthless. Mechanics were pleading for work on the unfinished Capitol at Washington at fifty cents a day or less. We know that this paralysis of industry and agriculture touched even the far frontier in which the Lincolns lived; for an English traveler, journeying as far west as Indiana, so recounts. In a book published upon his return to Europe, he set down the conclusion that the day had gone by when there was further opportunity for Old World emigrants in America, since the country had sunk into permanent poverty and even bankruptcy.

Such conditions intermittently continued throughout Lincoln's earlier life. His business ventures in Illinois, ending so disastrously, occurred during a period of national adversity; for, not only during the twenties, but during the thirties, forties, and fifties, the American people went through severe financial trials. How mistaken the commentator who, in the midst of these crises, which come to nations as to individuals through the inevitable process of nature, thought that the progress of this Republic was at an end! It had only fairly begun. Before our country lay the marvelous development which has made it the richest and most powerful nation of the earth.

Here, in a rude Indiana cabin, was a national resource no traveler would have reckoned. By the light of the fireplace he was reading the life of Washington and the biography of Henry Clay. From the one he gained, according to his testimony, the first impulse of that patriotism of which he became the very incarnation. From the other he became the convinced advocate of the "American System" of Henry Clay which became the faith of the great party Lincoln helped found, and led to its first national victory. Here were thoughts being stirred, in the dark and lonely wilderness, destined to refashion a nation's history and set its feet on a pathway of progress toward primacy among the Nations.

But Lincoln was possible only because he became the symbol of a faith, the embodiment of a courage, the inspired leader of a love of country, that stirred the hearts of millions of his countrymen. Great leaders are made possible only by great followings. We hear the complaint often today that we lack leadership. To what extent is this due to the fact that in a period of prosperity and luxury and ease, all of us in some degree have surrendered to that indifference, that selfishness, that lack of courage and faith, that unreadiness to strive against obstacles, that cynicism and skepticism and despair, which permeating a people in a Republic like ours, make the achievements of leadership impossible? It is hard to keep the faith in times of trial, which test loyalty and tempt fear. How well Lincoln learned this when in the midst of his struggle to save the Union, when the fate of a nation rested on his shoulders, he was assailed not only from the front but from the rear, alike by friend and foe, and in mid-stream of his administration, in 1862 and later in 1864 he faced the possibility of repudiation by the people in whose cause he was making supreme sacrifice!

We live in an age of cynicism and of pessimism, of criticism and of cowardice. This nation was made great by men and women of hope and courage! They faced difficulties and endured hardships beside which those of our own generation are insignificant. They fought on.. They saw beyond darkness to light. Foreign commentators who ridiculed visions of great commonwealths rising from the crude frontiers on which our forebears lived would, if they could return today, see the realization of the dreams of the men and women of Lincoln's age fulfilled beyond all expectation.

In prosperity, rejoice; in adversity, reflect. We need most of all seriously to think when misfortune comes upon us; for, it is by this means that we learn lessons of inestimable value which later we may use. The darkness of adversity falls on all lands. It is the belated shadow of a war in which the world burned up half its wealth. In some lands peoples steadied by no faith, grounded in no loyalty to enduring principle, have blindly plunged into chaos.

Let us not fail to hold fast to that which is goond; or to comprehend the values we still have at stake. Imbued with some of Lincoln's loyalty and courage, let us stand true to Lincoln's principles; let us not fail in loyalty to leaders who in places of responsibility beset by danger and difficulty, are seeking to apply these principles to the solution of our national problems in the midst of a "world on fire."

Abraham Lincoln often visited the Sandy Creek Landing settlement. He read books from these homes, danced with the girls and wrestled with the boys. He hauled produce, hoop poles and other things to this boat landing which was an important shipping point in that period and later.

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